2003 NWT
Socio-Economic Scan

Government of the Northwest Territories
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2003 NWT Socio-Economic Scan
- Overview -

The socio-economic scan is intended to provide an overview of current and past social and economic conditions of the Northwest Territories, including comparisons to Canada, in order to provide context for decisions that are required during the business planning process. It is hoped that the document provides a good overview of the information, but it must be recognized that given the length and format of the document, it can not provide all the level of detail on every issue.

The general layout of the 2003 Socio-Economic Scan is to provide a summary of recent changes in various subject matters at the beginning of each section with indicators presented in graphical format. Technical notes on the measures being provided and the sources for the information is provided at the end of the Scan. The socio-economic scan has been developed in a fashion to ensure that as new information is released, the document can be kept as current as possible.

In all cases, the data that is presented in the 2003 Socio-Economic Scan refers to the geographic boundaries of the Northwest Territories following division. In many cases, historical information has been compiled that reflects the new geographic boundaries of the NWT.

Sections included in the socio-economic scan are: population, economic and social well-being, education, health, labour force activity, and the economy. A summary of each section is provided at the start of each section. A copy of the 2003 NWT Socio-Economic Scan is available in electronic format at *http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca*. Further, a statistical supplement to the 2003 Socio-Economic Scan is also available from the Bureau of Statistics. This supplement contains tabular data for the information presented in the scan. This information should assist departments in preparing business plans.

Key Recent Changes

Examining recent population information for the Northwest Territories has been made significantly more complicated with the recent census release. However, current indicators suggest that territorial population is growing at a relatively slow pace compared to historical levels. Inter-provincial migration continues to be the main driver behind population growth. Natural increase declined further in 2002 as the number of births in the Northwest Territories continued its recent trend of declines.

Examining indicators of social well-being, excluding education and health, shows that housing continues to be a major concern particularly in smaller NWT communities. Incomes showed significant gains in 2001, while the proportion of the population receiving income support continued the downward trend in 2002 that began in 1995. Most of the declines in use of income support can be attributed to smaller NWT

communities. The crime rate, particularly violent crimes, continued at rates in 2001 significantly higher than national averages.

Overall education levels continued to improve in 2002. Some 64% of territorial residents 15 years of age and older had at least a high school diploma as their highest level of schooling, compared to 59% in 1989. Education level in the NWT in 2002, were similar overall to those found in Canada as a whole. However, the most recent information disaggregating aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents shows that significant differences exist between the populations in terms of education levels. The high school graduation rate was 36.0% in 2001/02, which continues to be significantly lower than the national rate.

Health information for the Northwest Territories indicates that accidents, suicides and homicides continue to be the third highest cause of death behind cancers and heart disease. The rate of these injury related deaths shows the most significant differences between the Northwest Territories and the rest of Canada. Injury related deaths, continued to be higher than in the rest of Canada during 2000, but showed a decline from the high levels in 1999. Smoking rates remained relatively steady in 2000/01, while heavy consumption of alcohol appears to have increased.

Labour market conditions were very good in the Northwest Territories in 2002, with the average employment rate at 71.2%. Overall, employment rates in communities outside of Yellowknife rose to 62.5% in 2002, which is the highest that has been observed for data that has been collected since 1984. The greatest barrier to employment continues to be education as 25.0% of those with less than Grade 9 were employed during 2002, compared with 93.0% of those with a university degree in 2002.

The economic boom continued in 2002, although growth leveled compared to the large growth rates of 2000 and 2001. The leading contributors to the growth in the economy were the retail and wholesale trade industry and the mining, oil & gas industry. The construction industry leveled in 2002 after it grew by some 80.1% in 2001, largely due to the construction of the Diavik diamond mine. Significant growth was seen in 2002 for retail and wholesale trade activity in the Northwest Territories, while manufacturing shipments, although a smaller industry, increased to $43.5 million in 2002.

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1. Demography

Population from Statistics Canada continues to present significant challenges. Information from the 2001 census and coverage studies on the 2001 census have yet to be incorporated into the population estimates. It is expected that population estimates incorporating the 2001 census results will be finalized in September 2003.

However, within this environment there are some demographic trends that are apparent. The current population estimates indicate some population growth has occurred in the past few years as the net migration situation has improved.

The number of births continued to drop in 2002. Total births in 2002 are some 25.6% lower than in 1995. This decline in births, when coupled with an increased number of deaths in the NWT as the population ages, has meant that natural increase in the Northwest Territories population has dropped from 774 in 1995 to 471 in 2002.

Examining community populations, reveals the urbanization trend in the Northwest Territories. Overall, Yellowknife has increased from 28.6% of the territorial population in 1976 to 44.3% in 2001.

The Impact of Changing Age Structure in the NWT

One of the most significant trends in the NWT population is the changing age structure. Declining birth rates and aging in the population have significantly changed the age structure, and this change is impacting most communities. One example of a potential impact of the changing age structure of the delivery of government programs may be indicated by comparing the population less than 5 years of age with those currently 5 to 9 years of age.

Population, by Age Category
Northwest Territories, 2002

	Less than 5 Yrs.	5 – 9 Yrs.	Percent Difference
Northwest Territories	3,032	3,831	-20.9
Yellowknife	1,237	1,510	-18.1
Hay River, Inuvik, Fort Smith	702	779	-9.9
Other Communities	1,093	1,542	-29.1

Although migration is likely to impact this trend, it is clear that with 21% less children under 5 years of age compared with those 5 to 9 years of age, that declining birth rates may result in reductions in enrollments in elementary school programs over the next five years. This pattern holds for all types of communities.

Examining growth patterns in the past decade, shows that the overall NWT population has increased by an annual growth rate of less than 1%. However, this pattern of growth is not consistent across all age categories. The number of persons less than 10 years of age and those between 20 and 39 years of age are estimated to be lower in 2001 than was

the case in 1991. The fastest growing segments of the territorial population are seniors, 60 years of age and older, and those 40 to 59 years of age.

The recent trends in birth rates are consistent with declines in birth rates that have been apparent in the Northwest Territories since the mid-1980's. During this same period, national birth rates have also been falling, although not at the same rate. The most recent age-specific fertility rates indicate that in 2000, rates in Northwest Territories and Canada were similar for females 25 years of age or over. Although declining, the fertility rate for NWT teens continues to be 3.4 times the national rate. The NWT fertility rate for 20 to 24 year old females is approximately 1.8 times the national rate.

Figure 1.1 Quarterly Population Estimates
Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991 - January 1, 2003

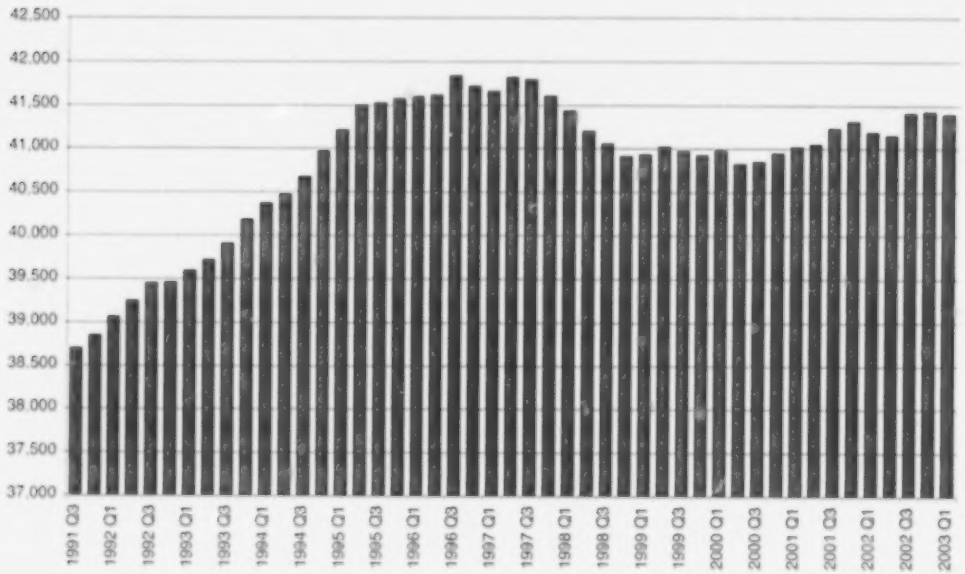

Figure 1.2 Components of Population Change
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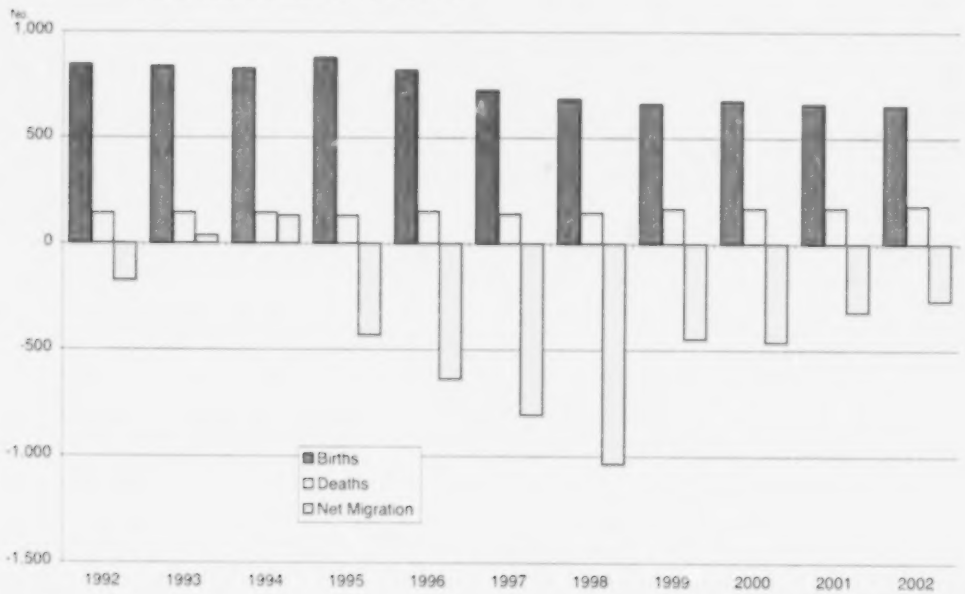

Figure 1.3 Population Share by Community Type
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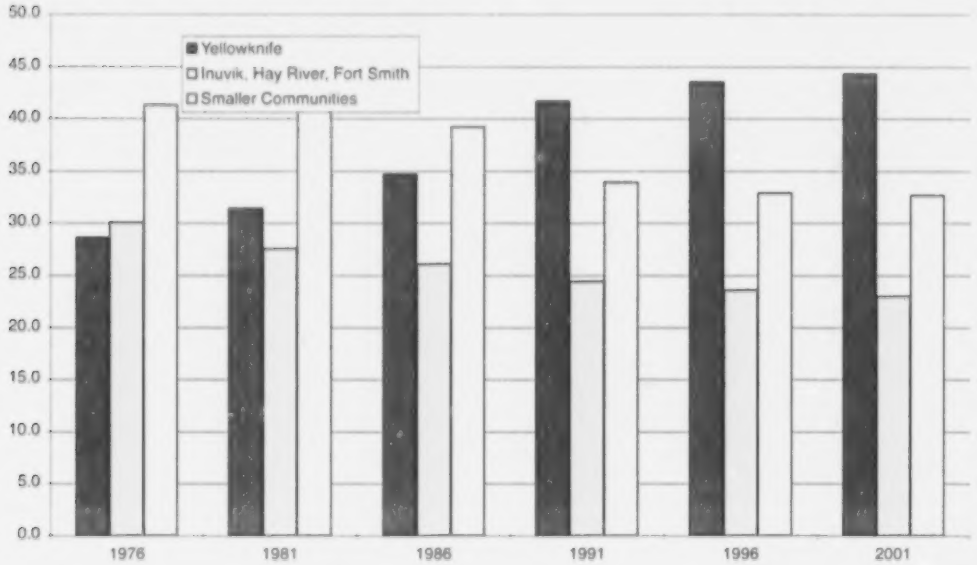

Figure 1.4 NWT Population Growth, by Age
1991-2002

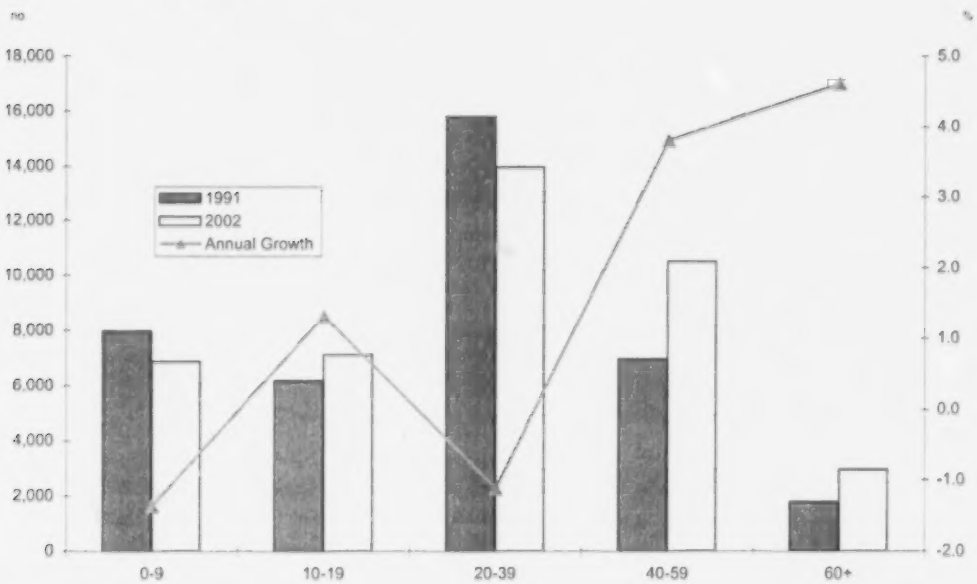

Figure 1.5 Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2002

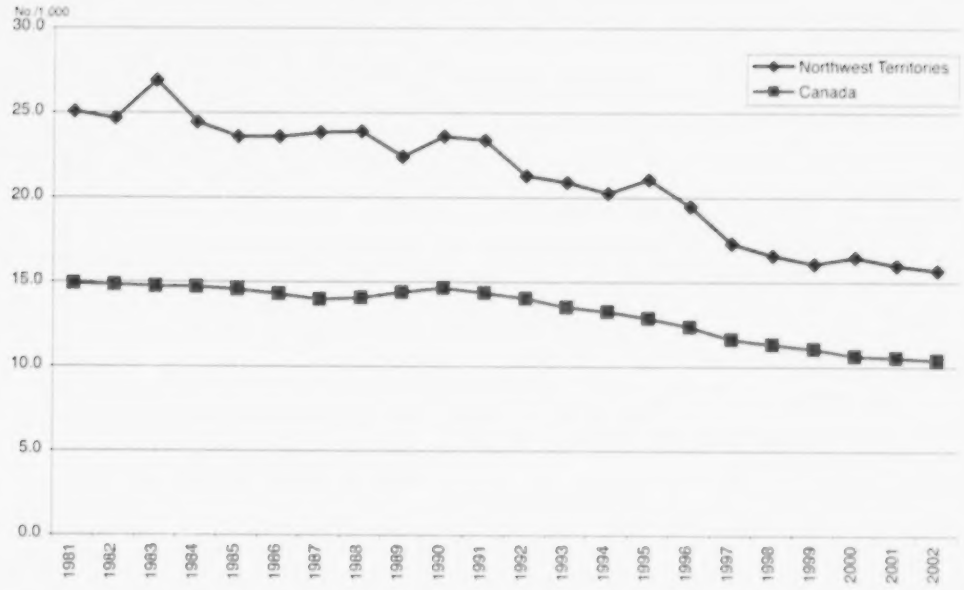

Figure 1.6 Births per 1,000 Females
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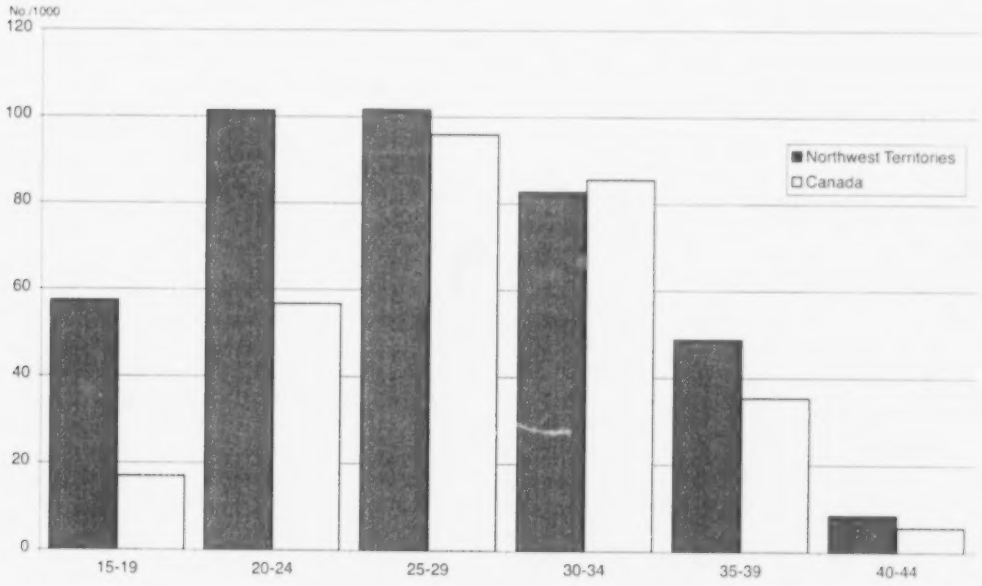

Figure 1.7 Teen Births
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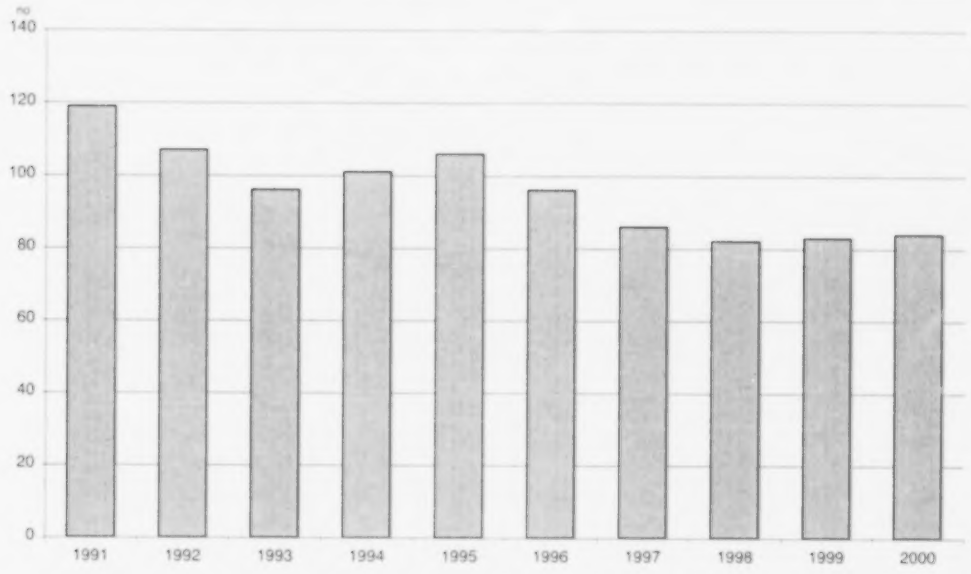
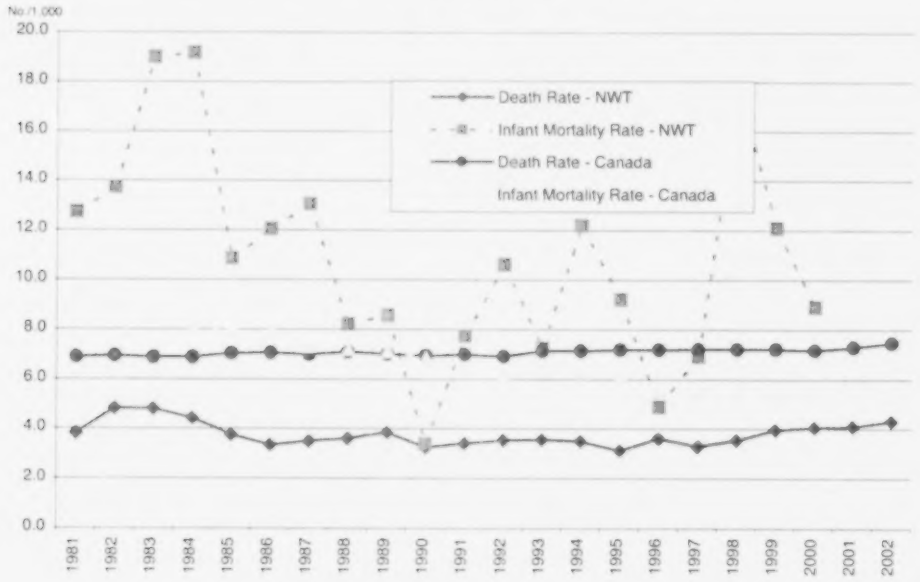


Figure 1.8 Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2002



2. Social Well-Being

The most recent information on housing conditions in the Northwest Territories, from the 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey, shows that housing need is greatest in smaller NWT communities where some 38.4% of households were in core housing need. By comparison, 14.3% of households in Inuvik, Fort Smith and Hay River were in core need, while 11.1% of households in Yellowknife were in core need.

Income Impact of Non-Renewable Resource Development

Although for many areas the effects of recent non-renewable resource developments are somewhat difficult to identify, employment income is one indicator where the impacts of diamond development are clear.

Total Employment Income ($000), 1994-2000

	1994	2000	Percent Increase
NWT	724,434	805,159	11.1
Yellowknife	428,421	469,148	9.5
Other Impacted*	19,749	27,558	39.5
Rest of NWT	276,264	308,453	11.7

* Rae-Edzo, Rae Lakes, Wha Ti and Lutsel'ke are included.

Income information, shows that income in the Northwest Territories increased by 6.6% during 2001. This increase outpaced the inflation rate which was 1.6% in 2001. Income growth was relatively consistent across community types. Since 1994, average income in the Northwest Territories has increased by 15.8%.

The recent improvements in the labour market in the Northwest Territories has had an impact on income support. Overall, an average of 5.3% of the territorial population was a beneficiary of the income support program in 2002. This marks the 7th straight year of decline from a recent high of 10.6% of the population in 1995.

Most of the reductions in income support can be attributed to smaller NWT communities. The percentage of the population on income support has declined from 19.6% of the population of smaller communities in 1996 to 8.7% of the population in 2002. In regional centers 5.3% of the population, on average, were income support beneficiaries during 2001, while 2.6% of the population in Yellowknife were income support beneficiaries.

The violent crime rate in the Northwest Territories in 2001 increased slightly to 49.2 crimes per 1,000 population. The NWT violent crime rate remained almost 5 times the national rate. Property crimes continued the declining trend in the Northwest Territories that has been apparent since the mid-1980's. The property crime rate in the Northwest Territories is 1.3 times the national rate.

Recent crime information by community type shows that in 2001 the number of violent crimes in Yellowknife was an estimated 588, compared with 526 violent crimes in Hay River, Inuvik and Fort Smith and 897 violent crimes in smaller NWT communities. There has been a continued upward trend in violent crime in Yellowknife, while the number of incidents in smaller NWT communities declined for the 3rd straight year in 2001.

Figure 2.1 Average Persons per Dwelling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001

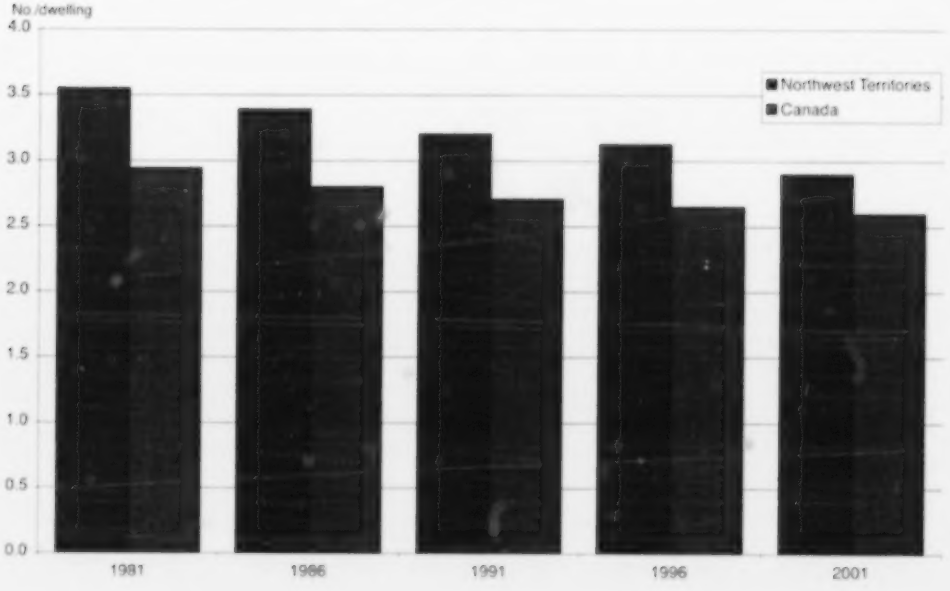


Figure 2.2 Core Housing Need
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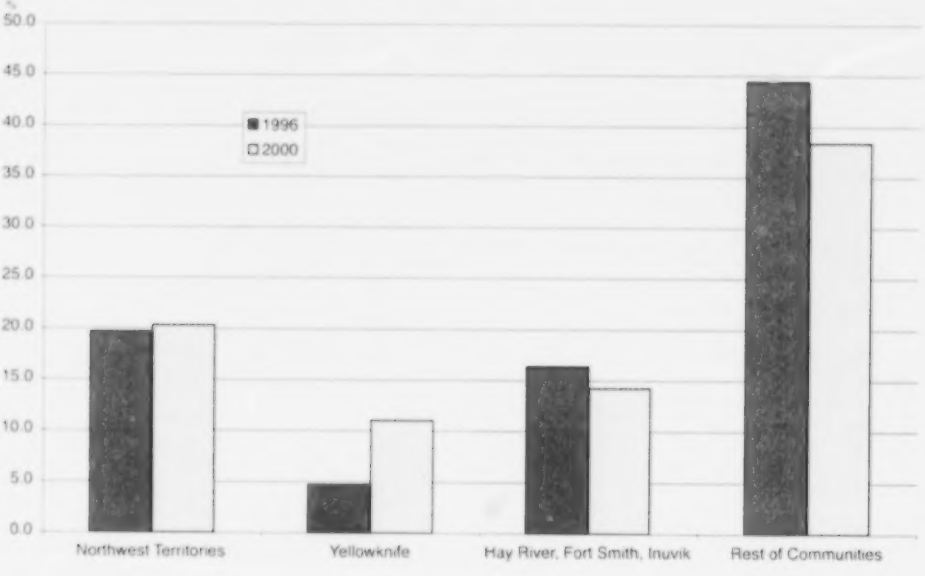

Figure 2.3 Indicators of Housing Conditions
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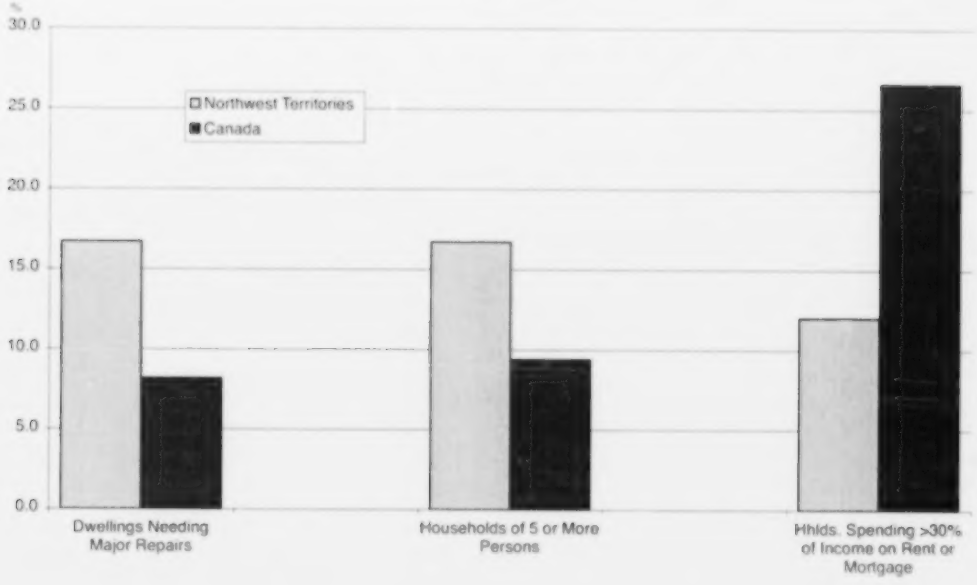

Figure 2.4 Indicators of Housing Conditions, by Community Type
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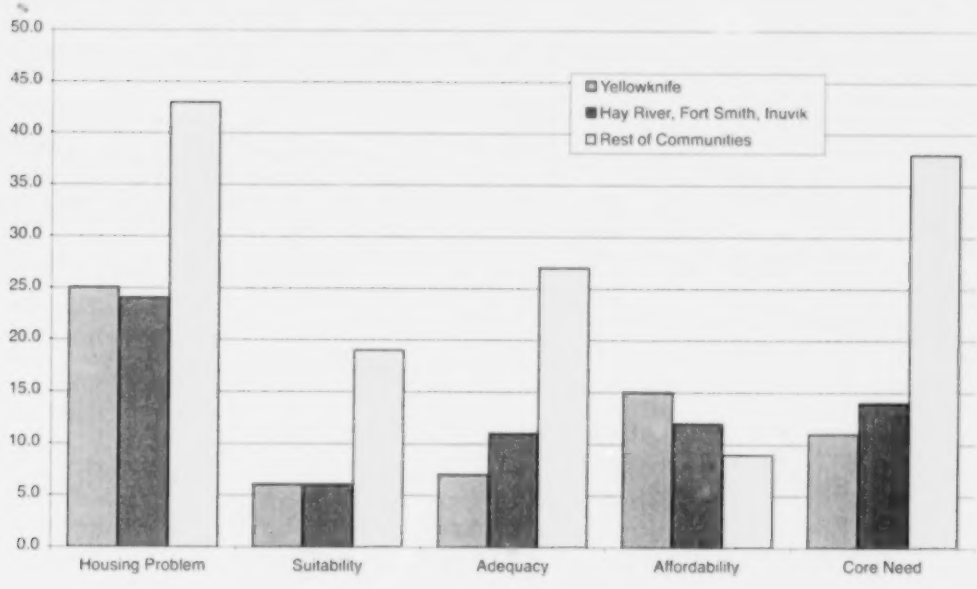

Figure 2.5 Percentage of Owned Dwellings
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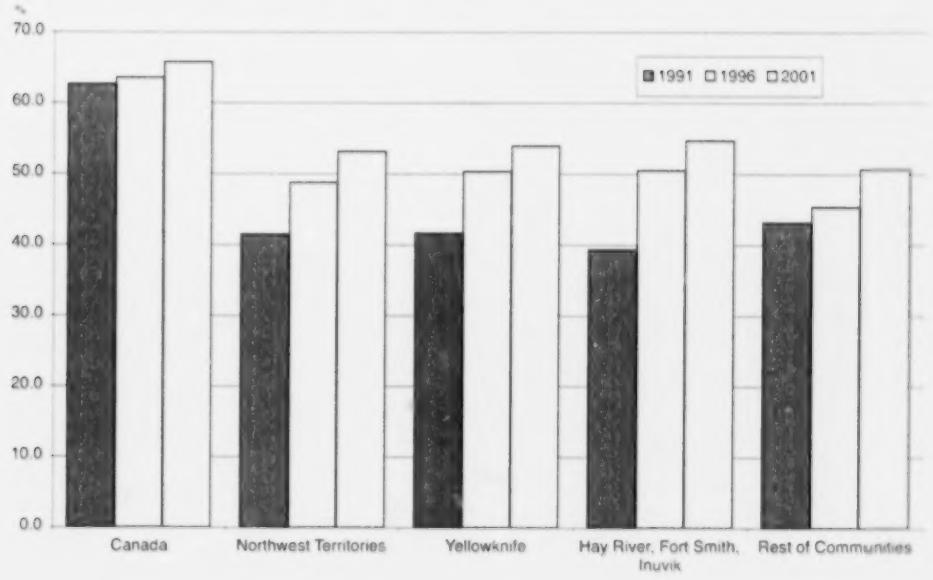


Figure 2.6 Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001

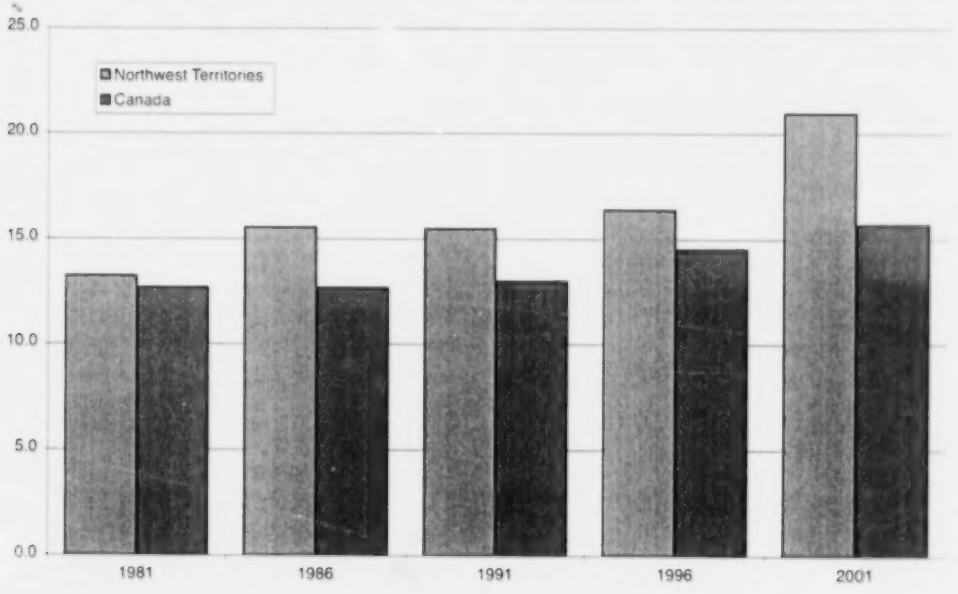
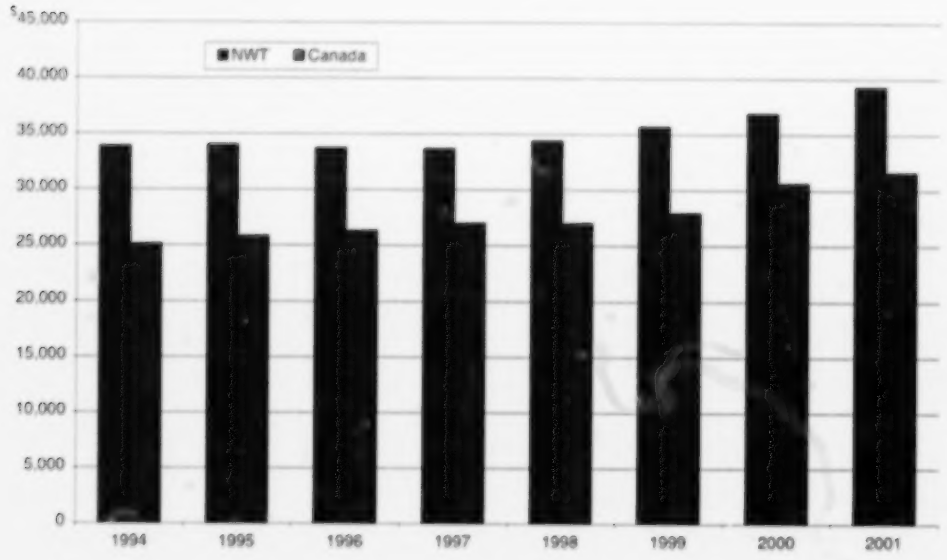


Figure 2.7 Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-2001



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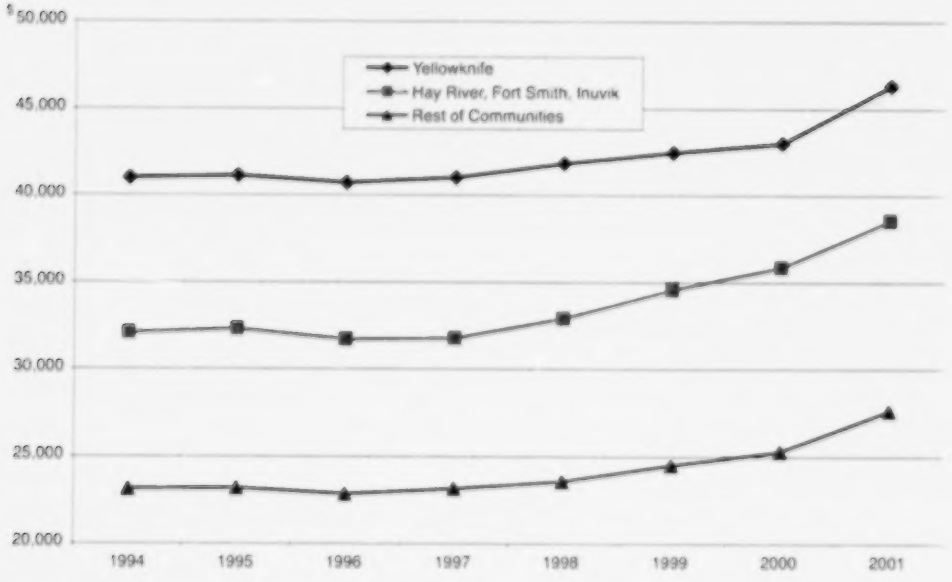

Figure 2.9 Population Receiving Income Support
Northwest Territories, 1993-2002

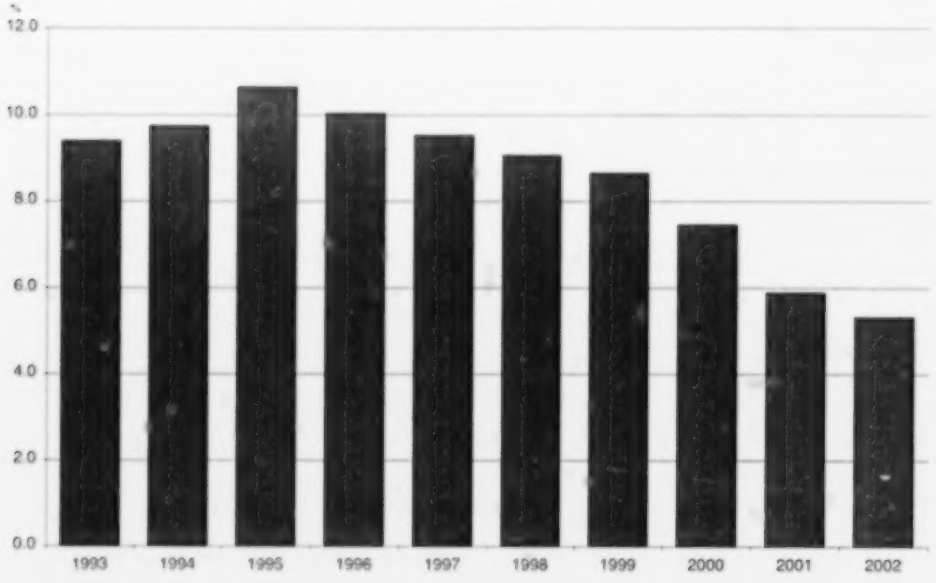

Figure 2.10 Population Receiving Income Support, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1996-2002

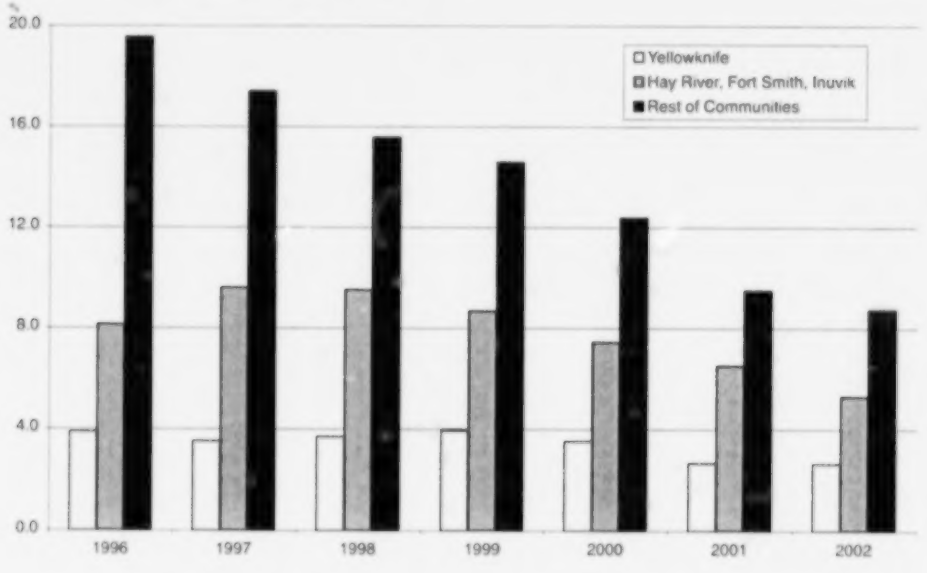

Figure 2.11 All-Items Inflation Rate
Yellowknife & Canada, 1984-2002

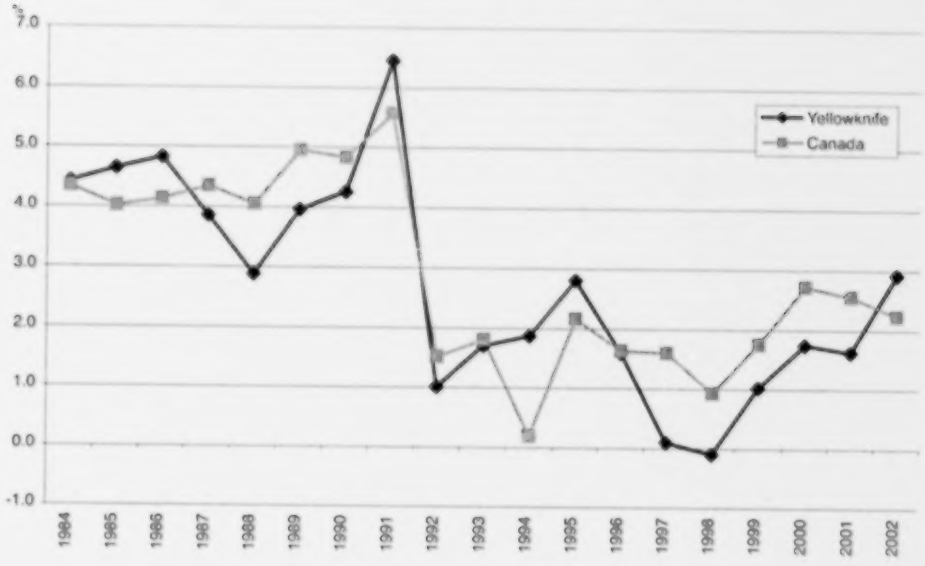

Figure 2.12 Living Cost Differentials
Selected Communities, 1997

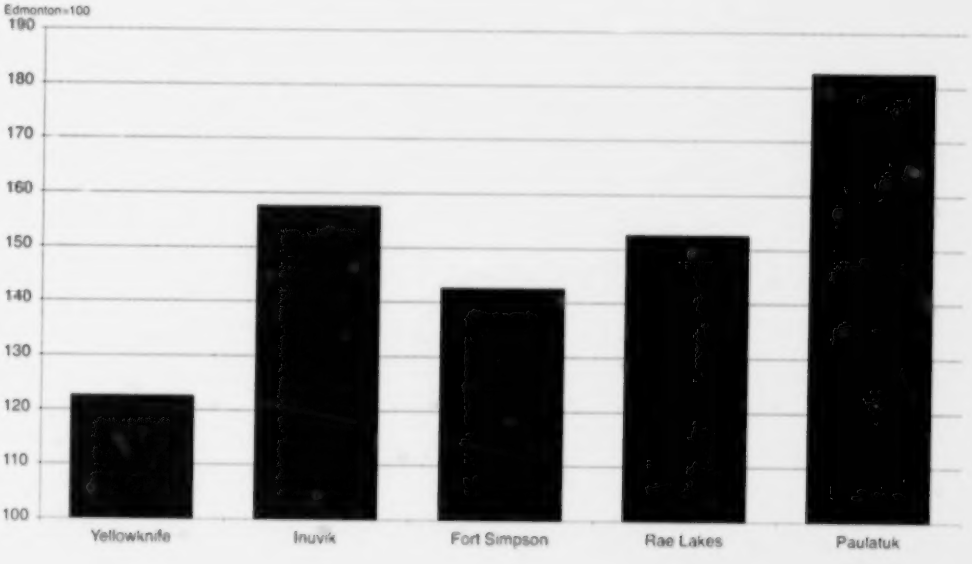

Figure 2.13 Crimes per 1,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1985-2001

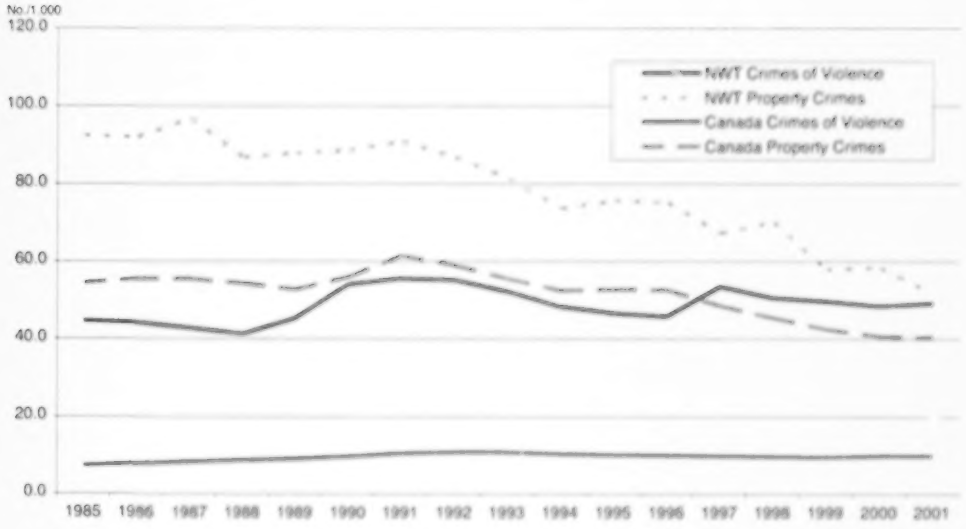

Figure 2.14 Incidents of Violent Crime, by Community Type
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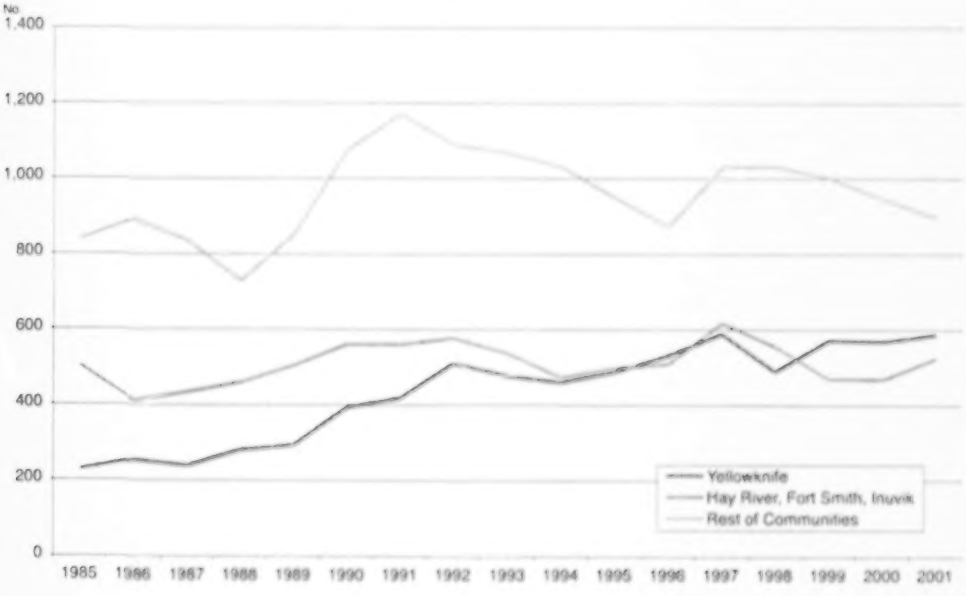


3. Education Levels

Information on education levels in the Northwest Territories for 2001, indicates the continued improvements in the overall education of the territorial population. In 2002, some 64% of the population 15 years of age and older had achieved at least a high school diploma as their highest level of schooling. This compares with 1989 when 59% had completed at least high school.

Comparing overall education levels in the Northwest Territories with Canada indicates that while 64% of territorial residents had a high school diploma or more as their highest level of schooling, the comparable value for Canada was 74% for the population 15 years of age and older.

Information from 1999, shows quite different educational achievement for aboriginal and non-aboriginal territorial residents. In 1999, some 43% of aboriginal persons 15 years of age and older had a high school diploma or more as their highest level of schooling compared with 86% of non-aboriginal residents 15 years of age and older.

For the 2001/02 school year, the high school graduation rate for the Northwest Territories was 36.0%. This compares with a Canadian value in 1999 of 76%. The high school graduation rate varied significantly among aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents with a graduation rate of 60.2% for non-aboriginals and 23.1% for aboriginal persons.

Figure 3.1 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1989-2002

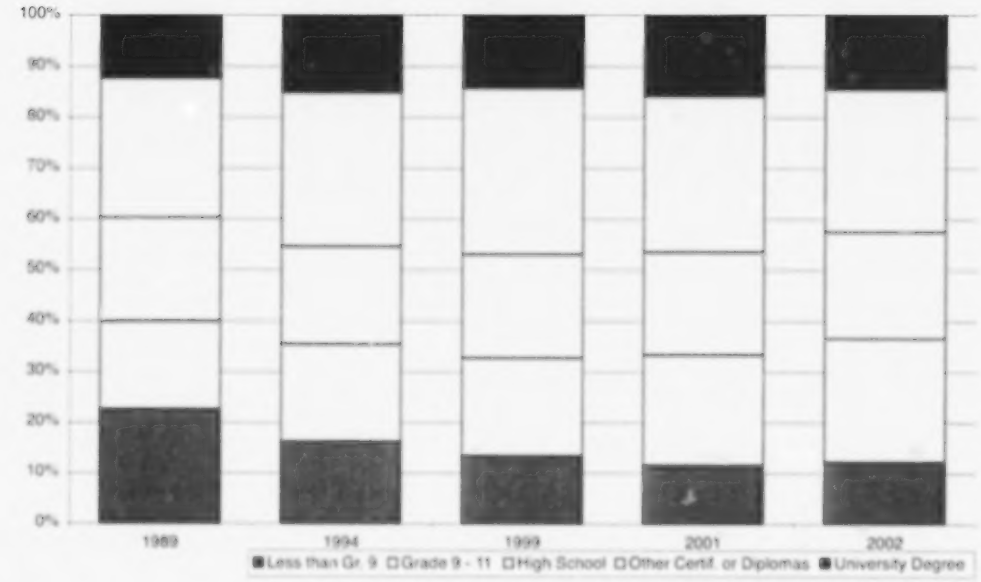


Figure 3.2 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2002

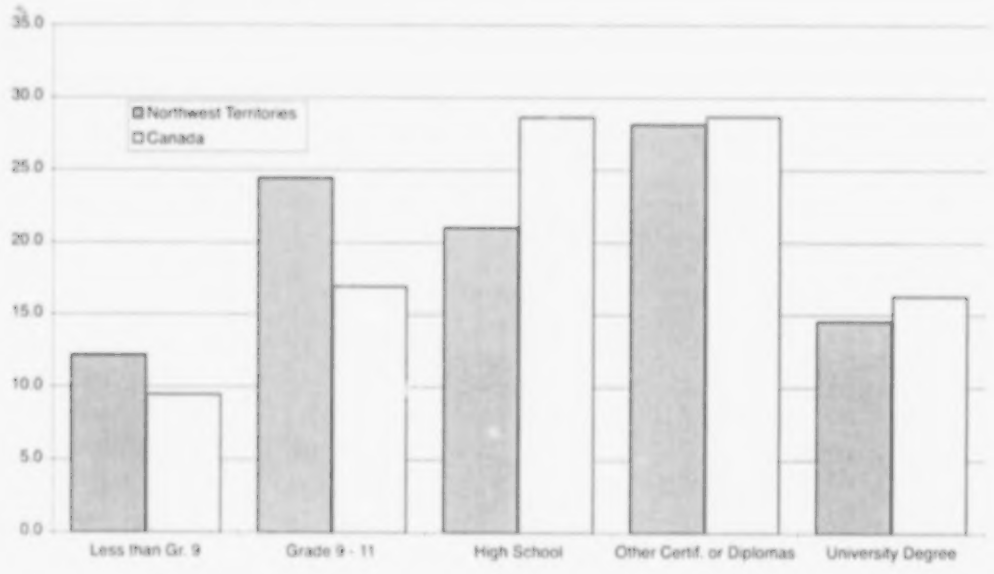


Figure 3.3 Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 1999

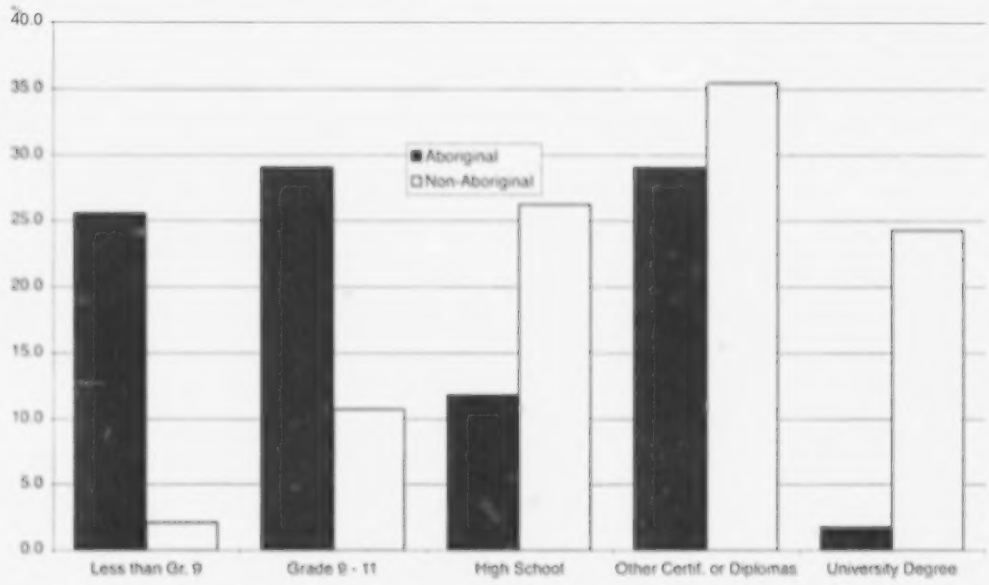


Figure 3.4 Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada. 1995-2002

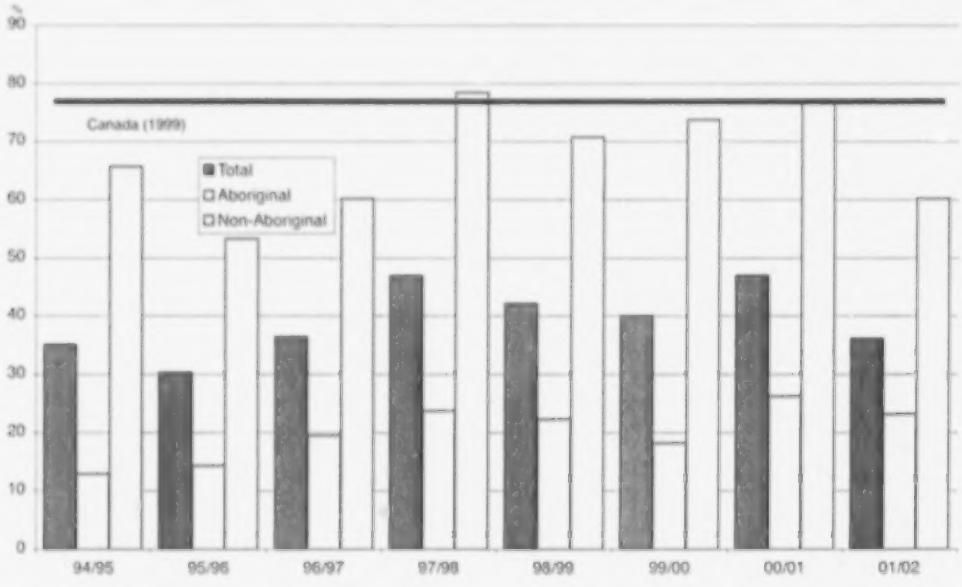


Figure 3.5 School Enrollment
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 02/03

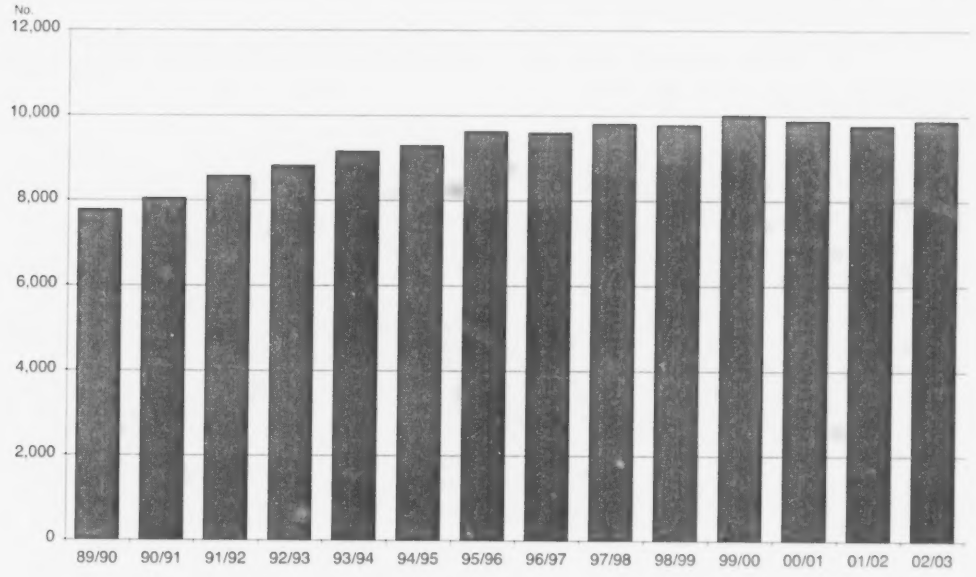


Figure 3.6 School Enrollment, by Type of Community Type
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 02/03

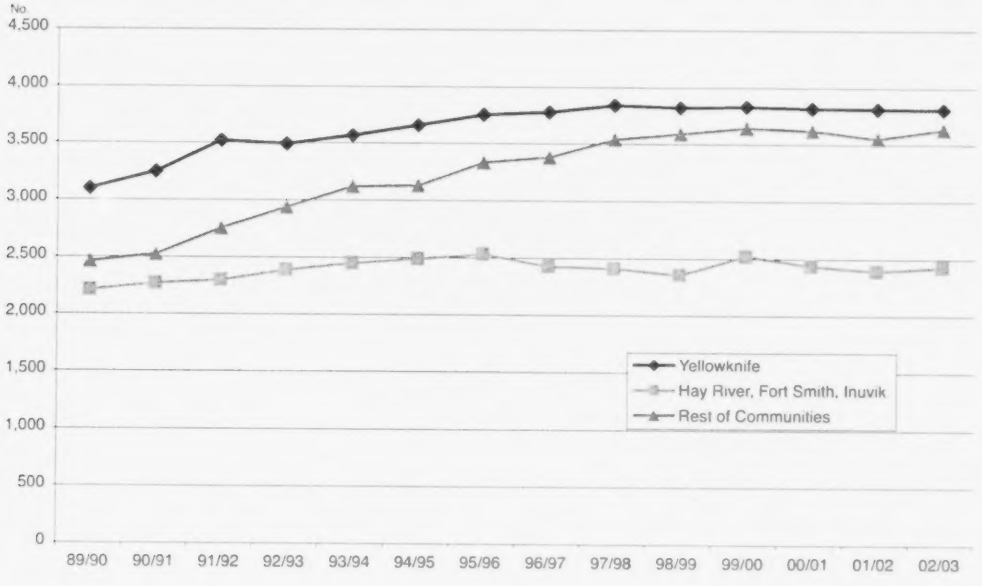
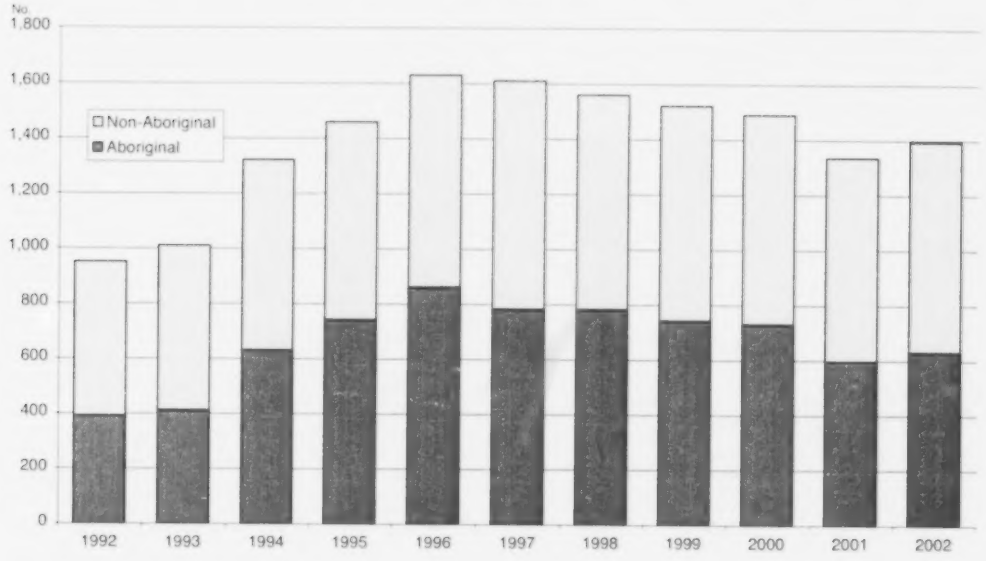


Figure 3.7 Student Financial Assistance Recipients
Northwest Territories, 1992-2002



4. Health

Life expectancy information for 1999, as a three year moving average, indicates a life expectancy of 76.2 years in the Northwest Territories. This is about 3 years lower than for all of Canada.

The leading cause of death in the Northwest Territories for the 1994 to 1999 period was neoplasms or cancers. The main difference in cause of death information for the Northwest Territories and for Canada is the role of injury related deaths. Accidents, homicides and suicides occur in the Northwest Territories at a rate that is approximately double the Canadian rate.

Examining injury related deaths shows that in 2000, about 7.41 person per 10,000 population died from injuries. This value was lower than 1999, and just slightly higher than the average of the past 5 years. In comparison, in Canada 3.70 persons per 10,000 population died from injuries in 1999. There were 1.67 suicides per 10,000 population in the NWT in 2000. This is significantly lower than the 1999 value and lower than the five year average for the territory.

2002 NWT Alcohol & Drug Survey

This survey, completed in 2002, provides an overview of alcohol & drug use in the Northwest Territories. Some of the patterns of consumption noted from the survey for the population 15 years & over are:

Some 78.0% reported drinking alcohol in the past 12 months. This was highest in Yellowknife at 85.6% and lowest in smaller NWT communities at 70.7%.

Among drinkers, 34.1% reported normally drinking 5 or more per occasion. This value was higher in smaller NWT communities at 56.5% than in the regional centers of Hay River, Inuvik and Fort Smith at 32.3%, or in Yellowknife at 21.6%.

Overall, some 20.4% reported using marijuana or hash in the past 12 months. For persons 15-24 years of age 44.7% reported using these drugs in the past 12 months.

An estimated 45.7% reported currently smoking cigarettes. Among aboriginal people some 60.6% reported smoking cigarettes compared with 32.4% of non-aboriginals.

Self-assessed health status information released as part of the recent release from the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey indicates that fewer people in the Northwest Territories reported their health as excellent or very good than in past surveys. Overall some 54.2% of persons 12 years of age and older reported that their health was very good or excellent. This value has been slightly over 60% in past surveys of this type taken in the 1990's.

Smoking rates in 2000/01 remained consistent to levels found in previous surveys. Overall, some 46.3% of territorial residents 12 years of age and older identified themselves as a current smoker.

Alcohol use in the Northwest Territories showed some increase in 2000/01. While the overall percentage of the population that drink on a weekly basis remained relatively constant compared with previous surveys, the percentage of the population drinking 5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once per month increased from results found in 1996/97 and 1998/99.

Some 40.5% of drinkers in the Northwest Territories indicated consuming 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least once per month. The comparable value for Canada is 20.1%.

Figure 4.1 Overall Life Expectancy from Birth
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1984 -1999

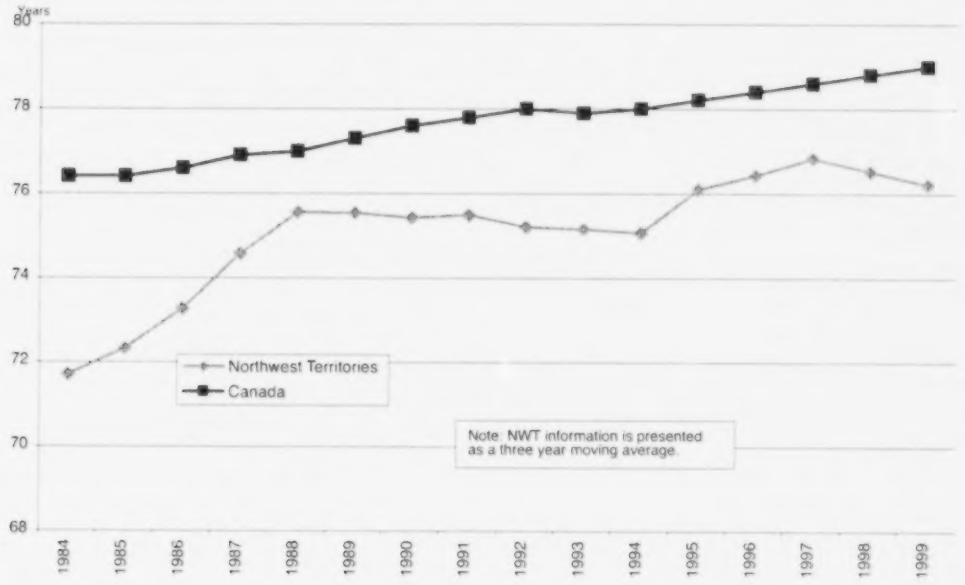


Figure 4.2 Life Expectancy by Sex & Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997

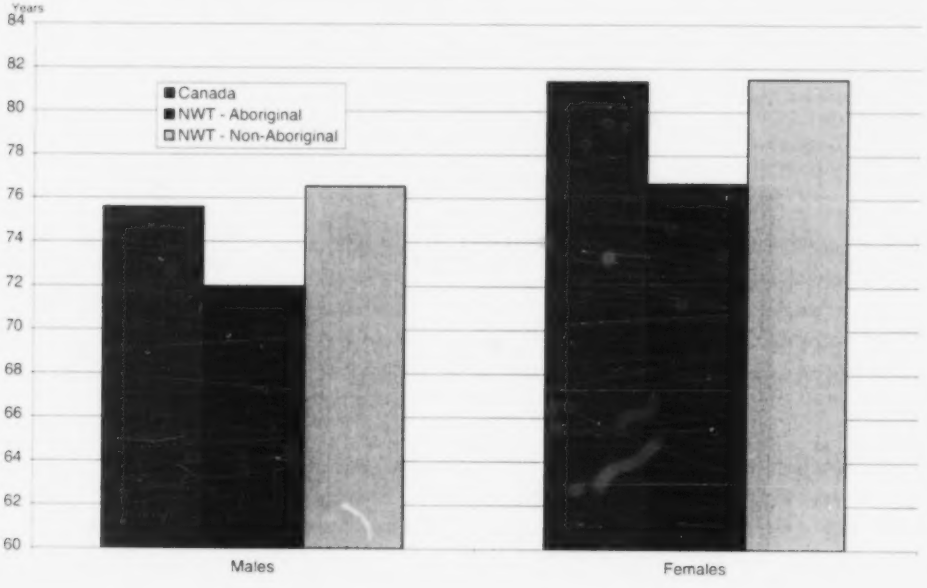


Figure 4.3 Death Rate, by Leading Causes
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-1999

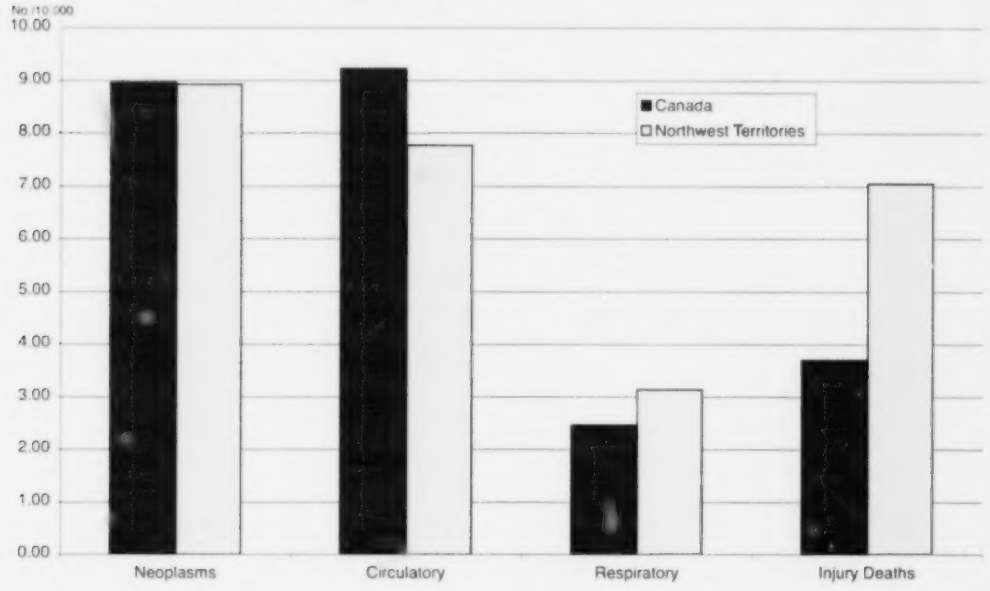


Figure 4.4 Injury Death Rate per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2000

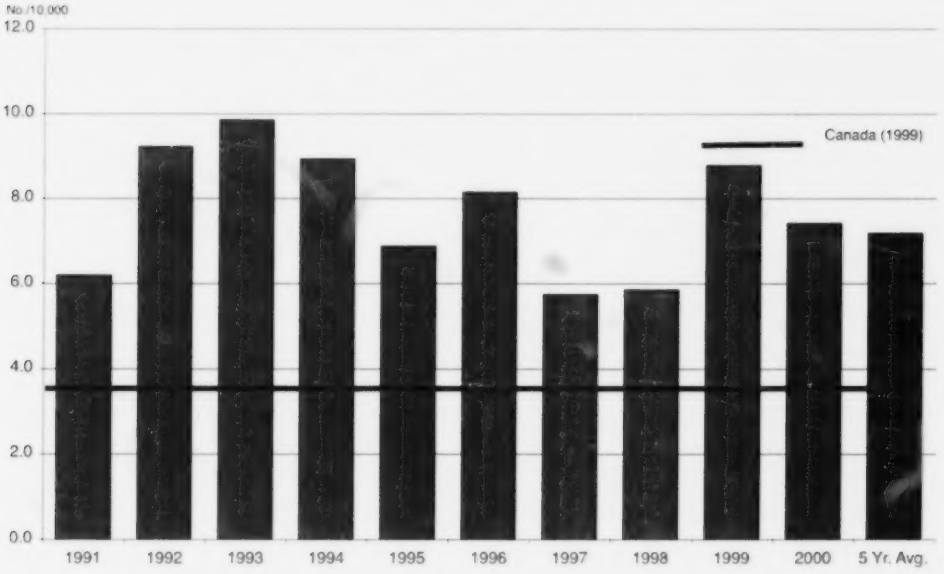


Figure 4.5 Suicides per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2000

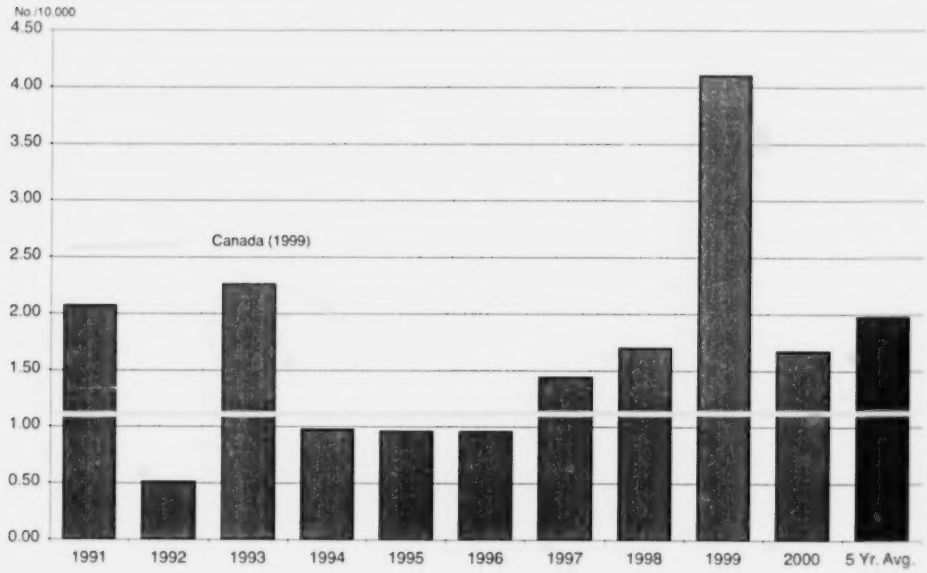


Figure 4.6 Self-Assessed Health Status
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2000/01

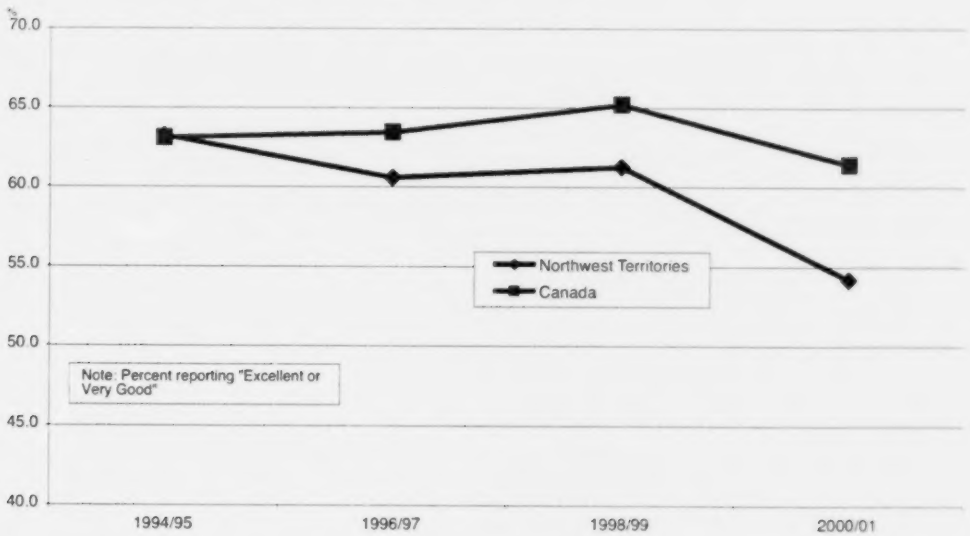


Figure 4.7 Incidence of Cigarette Smoking
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2000/01

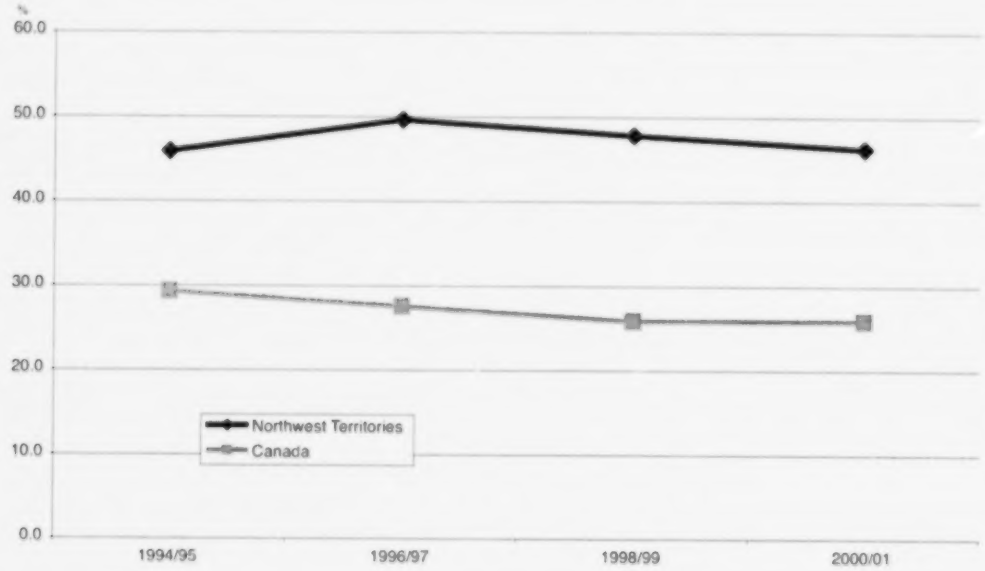


Figure 4.8 Frequency of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2000/01

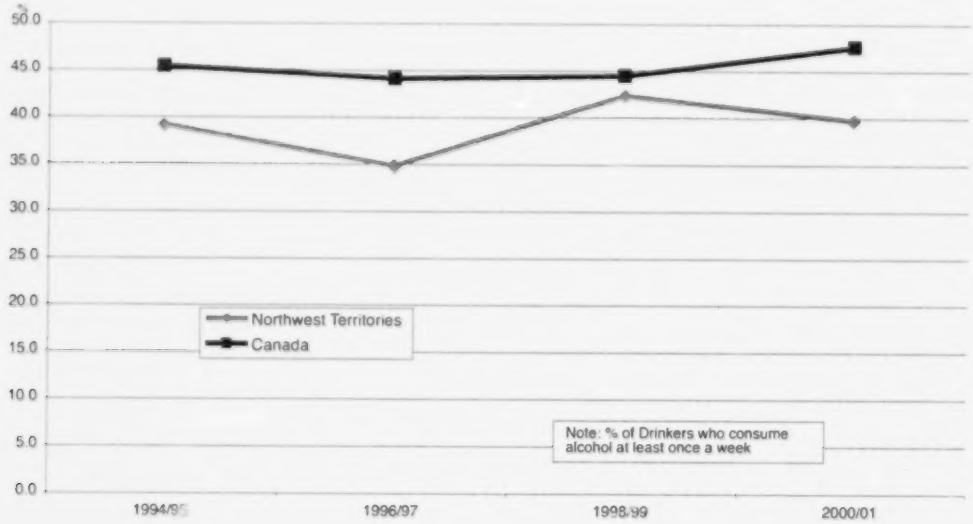


Figure 4.9 Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97 - 2000/01

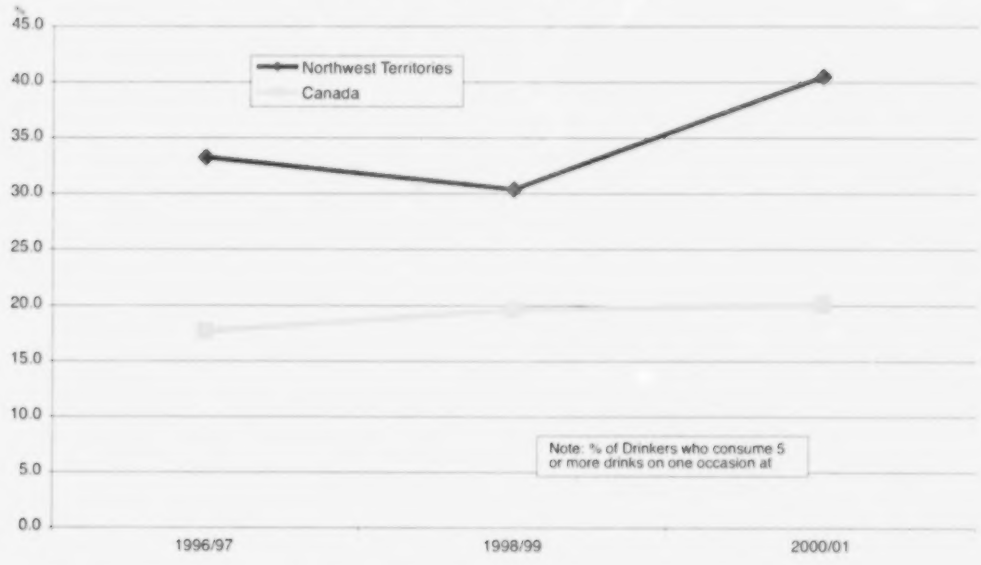
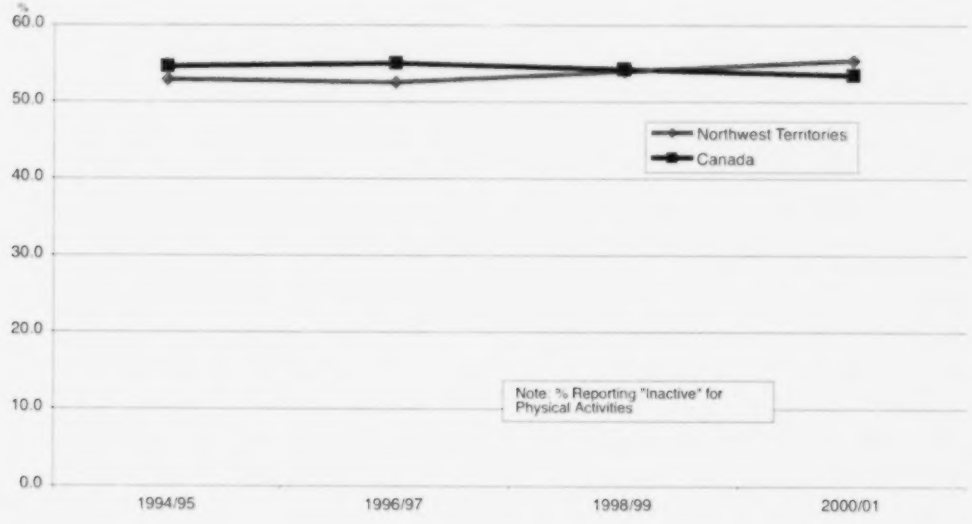


Figure 4.10 Physical Activity Index
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2000/01



5. Labour Force Activity

The recent boom in the non-renewable resource sector, both related to diamond mine construction and operations and the recent upswing in exploration activity in the natural gas sector is reflected in recent labour market information. Although there are some methodological differences, data for 2002 indicates the highest overall employment rate for the Northwest Territories at 71.2% for information collected since 1984.

Comparison of Unemployment Rates, by Area
Northwest Territories, Winter 1999 and Fall 2002

	1999	2002
Northwest Territories	13.7	9.3
Beaufort-Delta	18.9	17.9
Sahtu	19.9	16.7
Deh Cho	22.1	16.9
South Slave	12.8	11.5
Dogrib	41.3	23.6
Yellowknife	7.9	2.4

Source: 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey
2002 Regional Employment & Harvesting Survey

Examining employment rates by gender suggests in 2002 employment rates for females improved with the employment rate for females now about 4% less than the male rate.

In the past year, employment rate increases were in smaller NWT communities where the employment increased from 60.6% in 2001 to 62.5% in 2002. The employment rate in Yellowknife continued to be high at 82.2%. For comparison, the overall Canadian employment rate in 2002 was 61.8%.

Data from the 2002 regional employment survey indicates an improvement in aboriginal employment rates. The employment rate for aboriginal people was 52.3%, which is the highest value recorded for information collected since 1984.

The greatest barrier to employment in the Northwest Territories continues to be education levels. Examining employment rates by education levels for 2002 shows the continuing pattern of increasing odds of employment as education levels increase. For 2002, some 25.0% of persons with less than Grade 9 were employed compared with 93.0% of those with a university degree.

Even with the current boom in mining, oil & gas and in the construction industry, in 2002 the NWT labour market continued to be heavily reliant on government. Overall, some 39.5% of employment was in government administration, health or education services. Mining, oil & gas represented some 7.1% of total employment which is about four times the Canadian average. This value is likely to increase as the Diavik project moves into the operations phase.

Figure 5.1 Employment Rate
Northwest Territories 1984-2002

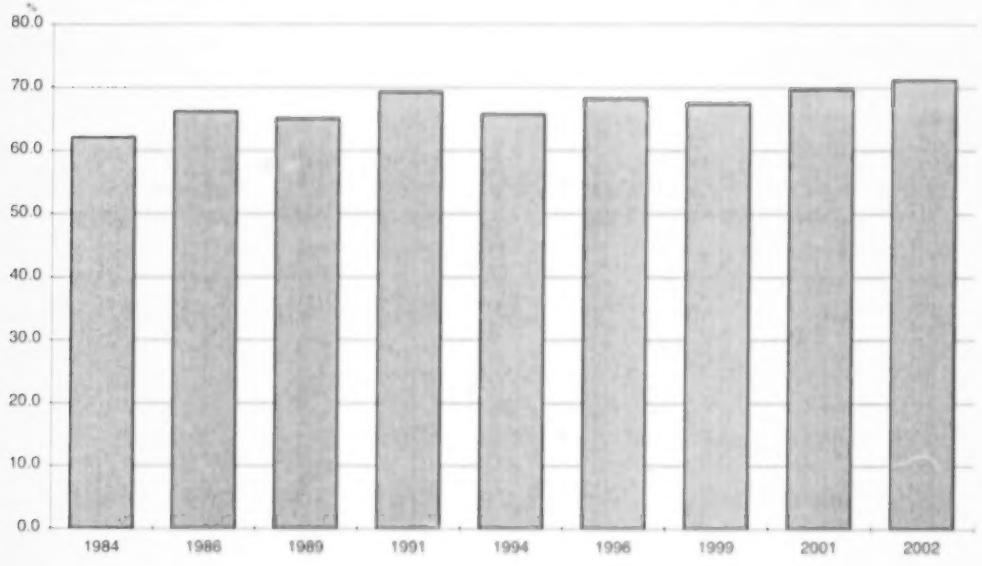


Figure 5.2 Employment Rate, by Gender
Northwest Territories 1984-2002

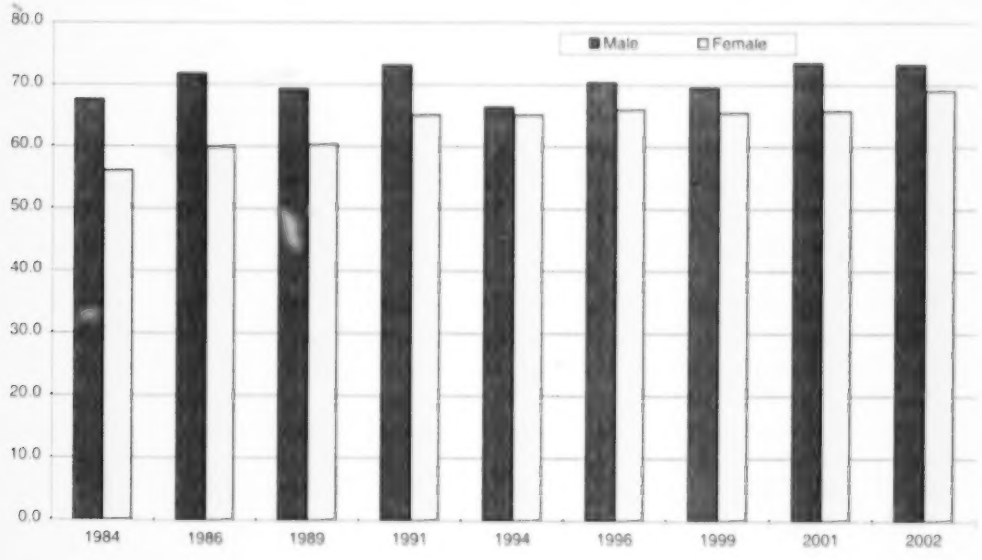


Figure 5.3 Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories 1984-2002

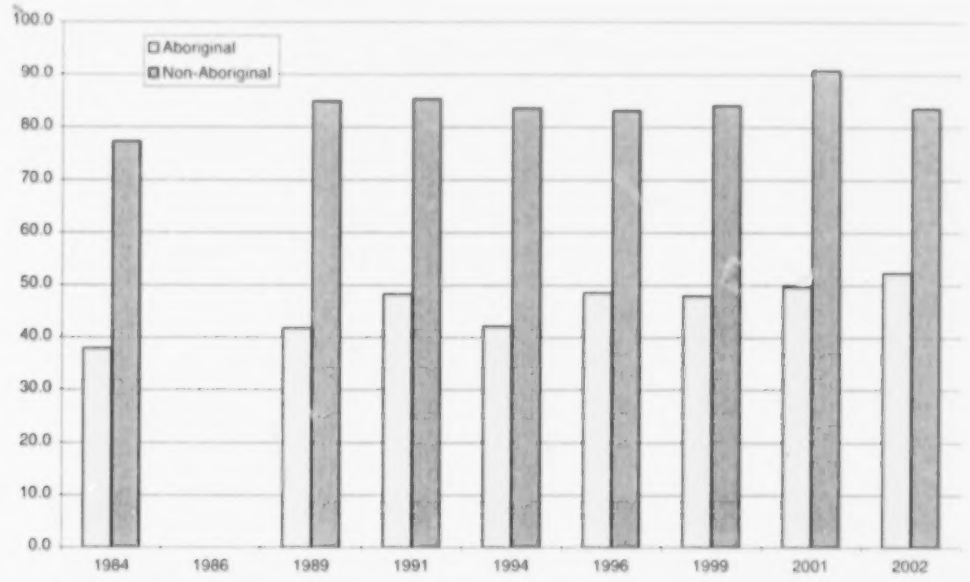


Figure 5.4 Employment Rate, by Community Type
Northwest Territories 1984-2002

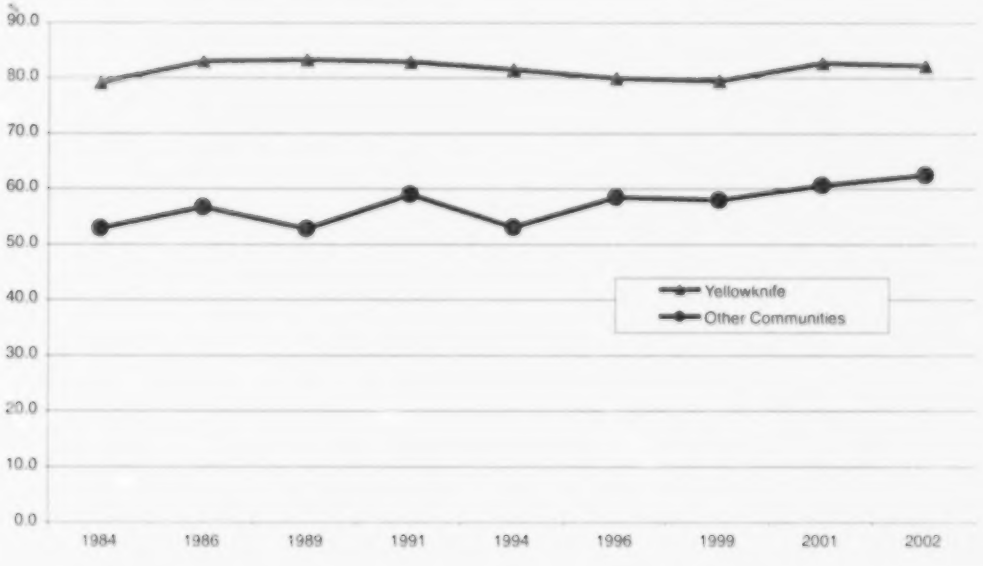


Figure 5.5 Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 2002

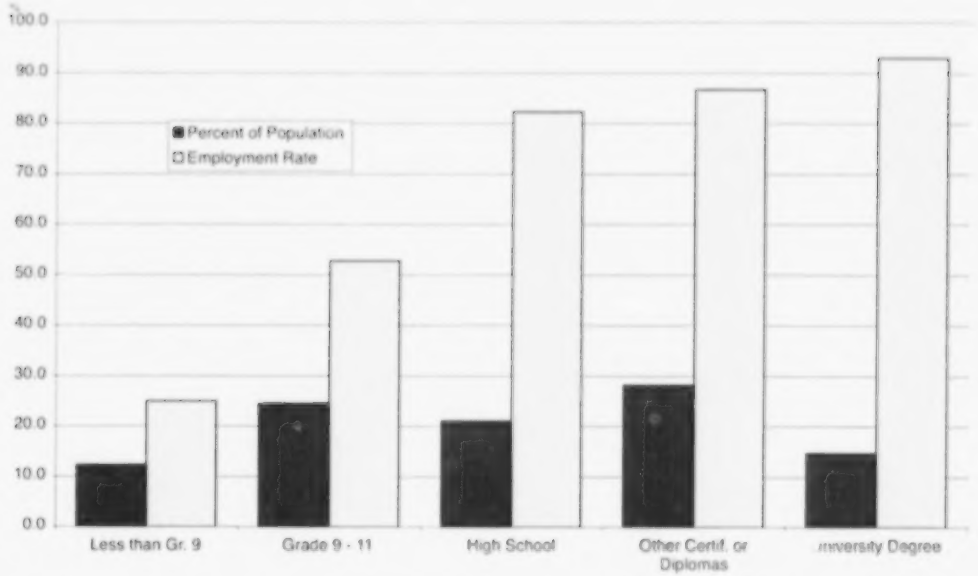
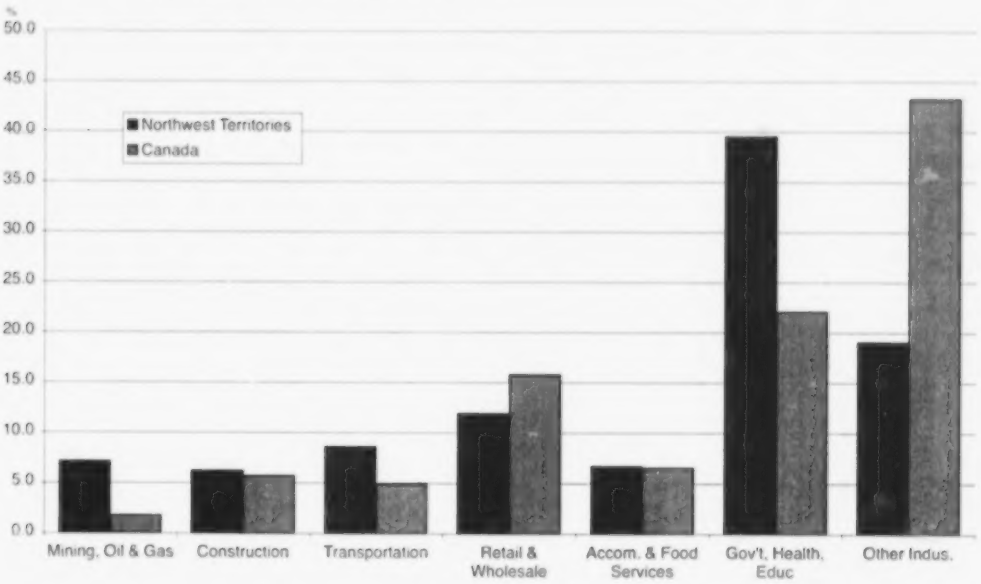


Figure 5.6 Share of Total Employment, by Industry
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2002



6. Economic Activity

Overall, the economic growth leveled in 2002 with a 3.3% real increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) after two years of enormous growth. In comparison, the overall growth rate for Canada was 3.4%.

Much of the leveling of the GDP growth can be attributed to the non-renewable resource sector, where the second year of construction at Diavik resulted in virtually no change in construction GDP after two years of 59% and 87% growth. The mining, oil & gas industry showed strong growth in 2002 at 11.1%, as did the retail and wholesale trade industry at 21.7%.

Capital investment in the Northwest Territories remained relatively level in 2002 after the large increase in 2001, which can be mainly attributed to the construction of the Diavik diamond project and increased interest in natural gas. For 2003, capital investment is expected to drop by some 39% as Diavik is completed. Capital investment in the NWT in 2003 will still be some $300 million more than 1999 levels.

Real GDP Growth
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2002

	Growth
Canada	3.4
Northwest Territories	3.3
Nunavut	3.1
Yukon	1.0
British Columbia	1.8
Alberta	1.7
Saskatchewan	-1.4
Manitoba	2.4
Ontario	3.9
Quebec	4.3
New Brunswick	3.3
Nova Scotia	3.8
Prince Edward Island	5.6
Newfoundland	13.4

Mineral production remained relatively steady in 2002 at $1,261 million. Diamond production topped $800 million, while the value of oil & natural gas dropped. Overall gold production was similar between 2001 and 2002.

Other sectors of the territorial economy also saw significant growth during 2002. Retail trade was some $506 million and grew by some 16.8% in 2002, more than double the growth in sales for Canada as a whole. The wholesale trade industry benefited significantly from resource development. This industry had sales of about $261 million in 2002 in the Northwest Territories and had an increase of 35% over 2001 levels.

The manufacturing industry in the Northwest Territories, although small at $43.5 million in shipments, continued to show growth increasing by 21.6% in 2002. This followed growth of 50.2% in 2001, 26.7% in 2000 and 23.2% in 1999. These increases are almost entirely the result of the increased production in the secondary diamond industry.

Fur sales for the Northwest Territories continue the trend of $1 million or less over the past 9 years, with the value of fur sales at approximately $477,000 in 2001.

Figure 6.1 Gross Domestic Product & Final Domestic Demand (Chained $1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2002

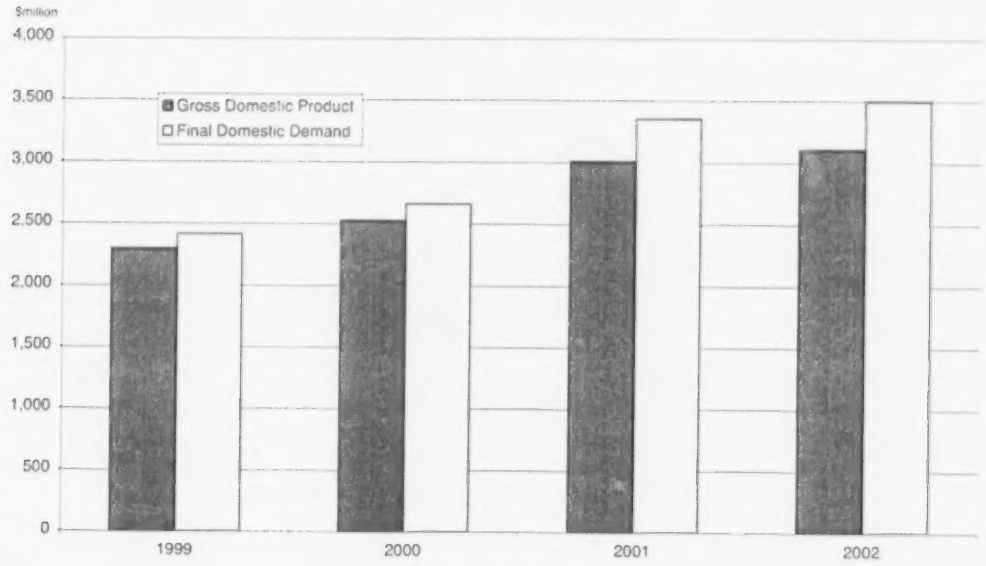


Figure 6.2 Gross Domestic Product Growth, by Industry
Northwest Territories, 2000-2002

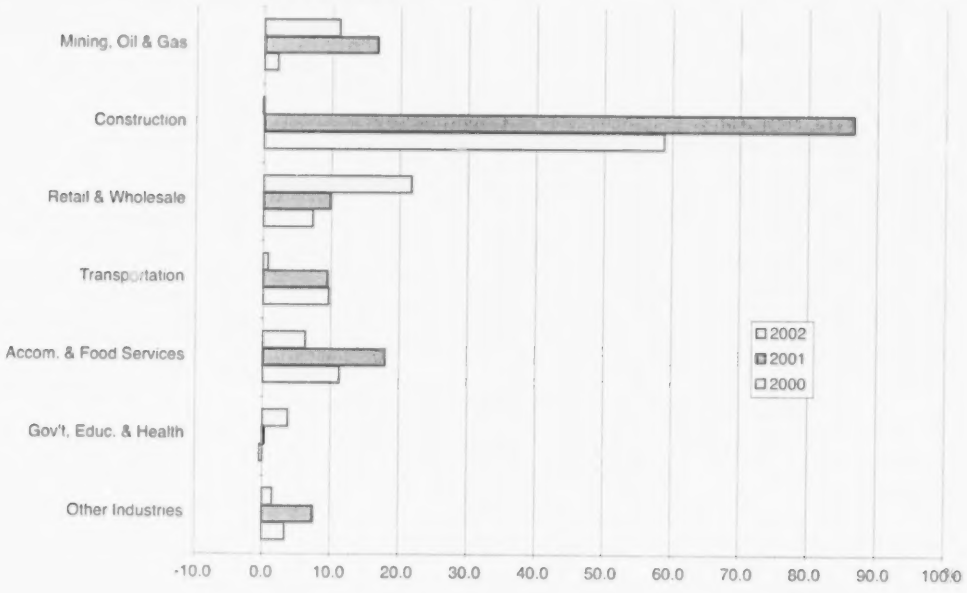


Figure 6.3 Public & Private Capital Investment
Northwest Territories, 1999-2003

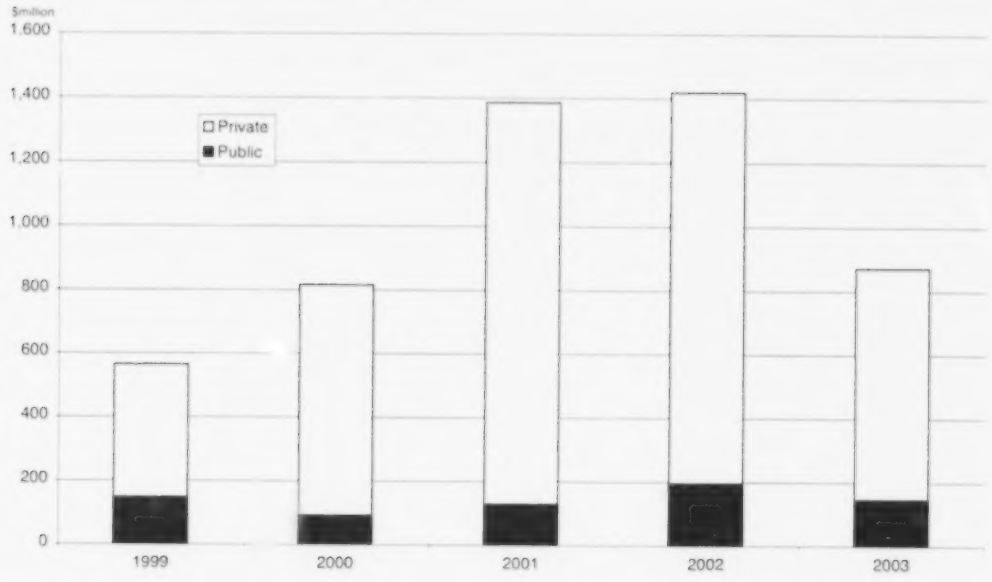


Figure 6.4 Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production
Northwest Territories, 1998-2002

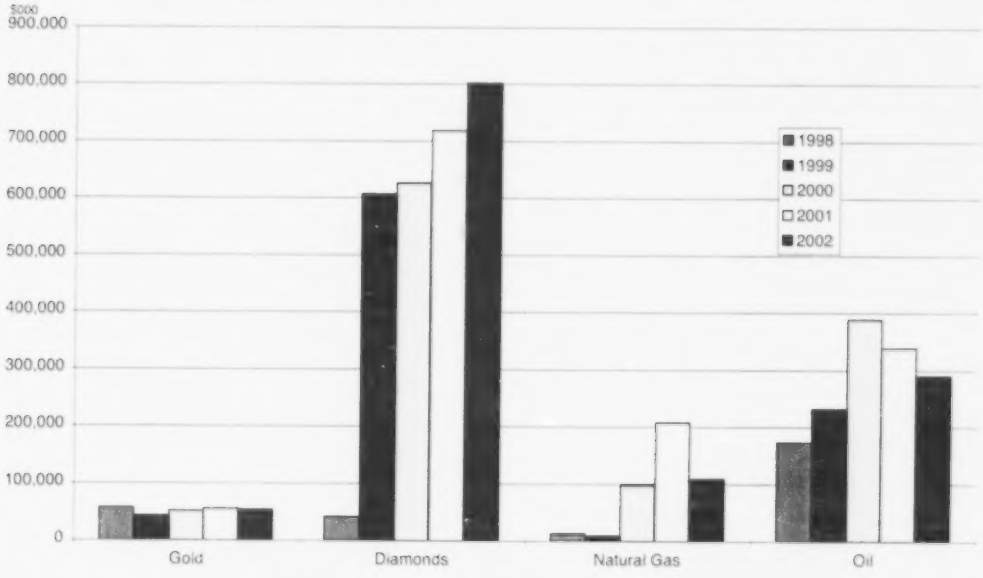


Figure 6.5 Oil & Gas Wells Drilled
Northwest Territories, 1993-2001

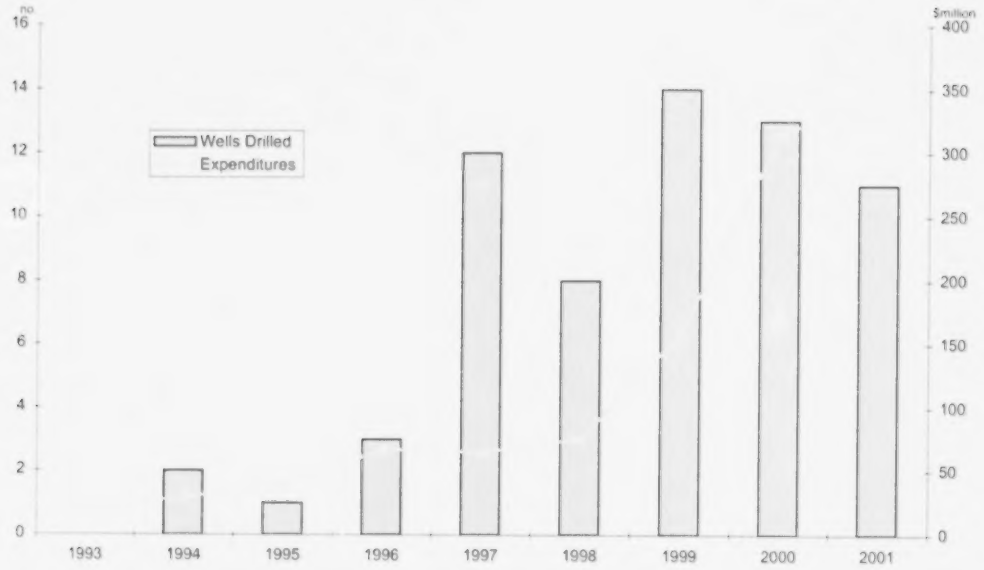


Figure 6.6 Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1997 = 100)
January 1992 - December 2002

Figure 6.7 Growth in Retail Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2002

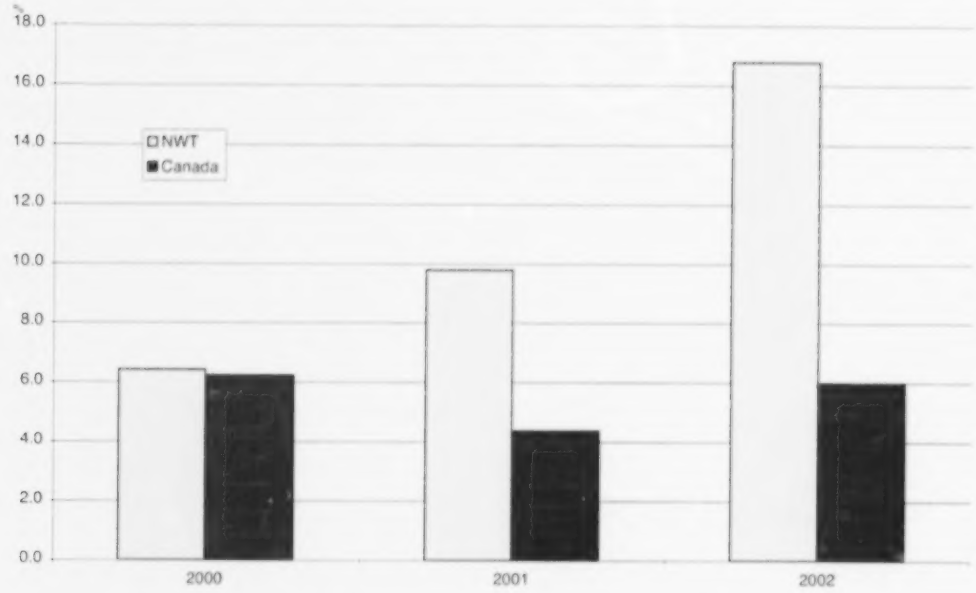


Figure 6.8 Growth in Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2002

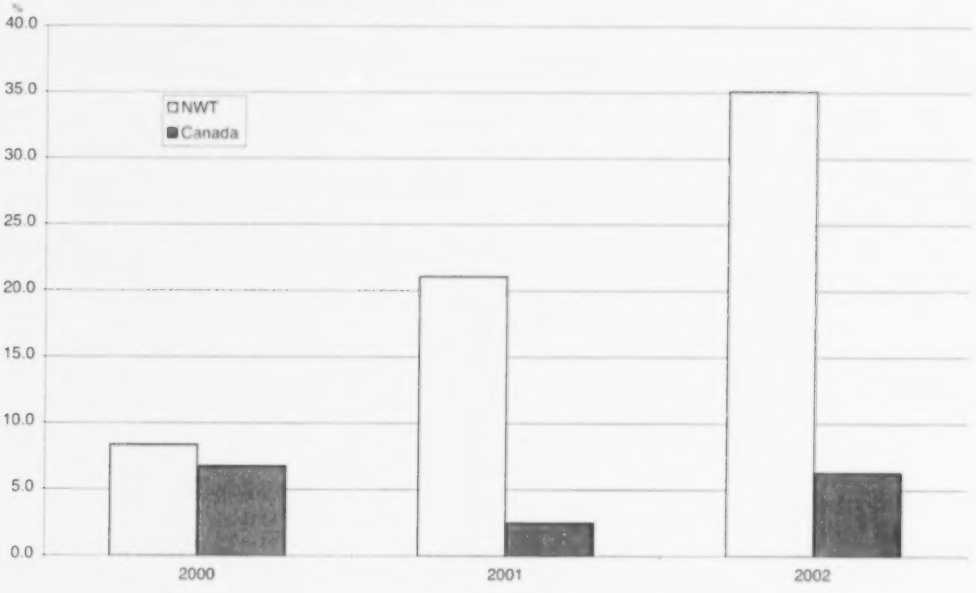


Figure 6.9 Growth in Manufacturing Shipments
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999-2002

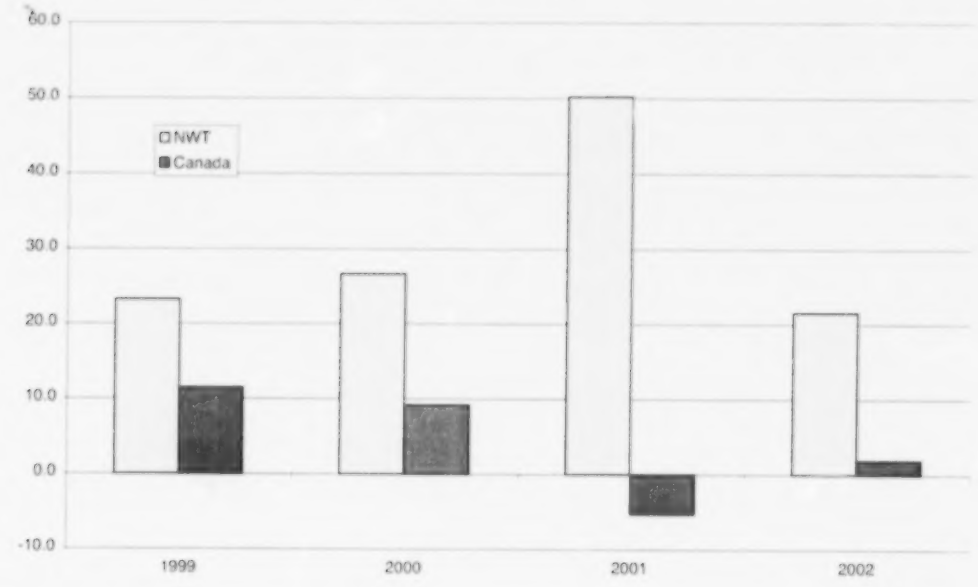
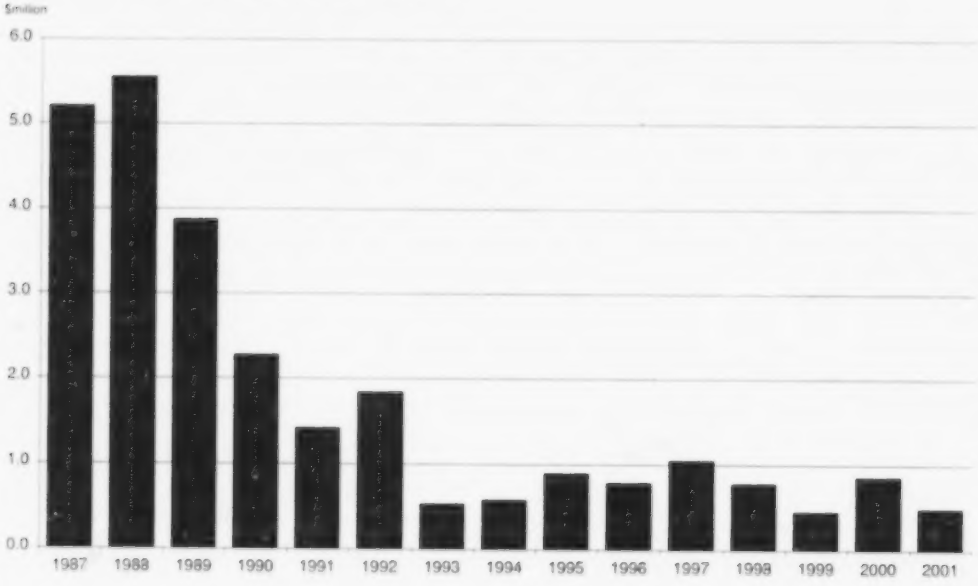


Figure 6.10 Fur Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 1987-2001



2003 NWT Socio-Economic Scan
- Notes on Data & Sources -

Figure 1.1
Quarterly Population Estimates
Northwest Territories, Jul-1, 1991 - Jan-1, 2003

Quarterly territorial population estimates are produced by Statistics Canada.

Figure 1.2
Components of Population Change
Northwest Territories, 1991- 2002

Components of population change refer to the calendar year. Migration data refers to inter-provincial migration.

Figure 1.3
Population Share by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1976-2001

Data for 1976 to 2001 are from the census.

Figure 1.4
NWT Population Growth, by Age
1991-2002

Data from NWT community population estimates developed by the Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 1.5
Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2002

The crude birth rate is calculated as the number of births per 1,000 population. Birth information from Statistics Canada, while population information from Bureau of Statistics prior to 1991.

Figure 1.6
Births per 1,000 Females
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000

Data for Canada and the Northwest Territories is for 2000. Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 1.7
Teen Births
Northwest Territories, 1991-2000

Includes births to women under 20 years of age. Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 1.8
Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2002

The crude death rate is calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons. Infant mortality is the number of deaths in the first year per 1,000 births.

Figure 2.1
Average Persons per Dwelling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001

Average number of persons per dwelling is obtained from the census years 1981 to 2001.

Figure 2.2
Core Housing Need
Northwest Territories, 1996 & 2000

Data on core need are from the NWT Housing Needs Survey.

Figure 2.3
Indicators of Housing Conditions
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000

Data on households from the census are indicators of three important characteristics on housing: adequacy, suitability, and affordability.

Figure 2.4
Indicators of Housing Conditions, by Comm. Type
Northwest Territories, 2000

Data on households from the census are indicators of three important characteristics on housing: adequacy, suitability, and affordability.

Figure 2.5
Percentage of Owned Dwellings
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2001

Data from the census indicate whether the dwelling is owned or rented by household members.

Figure 2.6
Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001

The percentage of families that are lone parent families is obtained from the census years 1981 to 2001.

Figure 2.7
Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-2001

Income data is for all tax filers. Data is from Statistics Canada's Small Area and Administrative Data Division

Figure 2.8
Average Income, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1994-2001

Income data is for all tax filers. Data is from Statistics Canada's Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Figure 2.9
Population Receiving Income Support
Northwest Territories, 1993-2002

Calculated by dividing the average monthly recipients in each year by the July 1 population estimates for the Northwest Territories. Income support data from ECE, while population information is from the Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 2.10
Population Receiving Income Support, by Community
Northwest Territories, 1996-2002

Calculated by dividing the average monthly recipients in each year by the July 1 population estimates for the communities. Income support data from ECE, while population information is from the Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 2.11
All-Items Inflation Rate
Yellowknife & Canada, 1984-2002

Calendar year inflation rate based on all-items consumer price index produced by Statistics Canada.

Figure 2.12
Living Cost Differentials
Selected Communities, 1997

Compares price differential for selected living costs between each community and Edmonton. Index number where Edmonton = 100.

Figure 2.13
Crimes per 1,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1985-2001

Police reported crime information from the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics.

Figure 2.14
Incidents of Violent Crime, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1985-2001

Police reported crime information from the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.1
Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1989-2002

The percentage of persons with various levels of education is obtained from the NWT labour force surveys between 1989 to 1999 and the monthly national labour force survey since 2001.

Figure 3.2
Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2002

The percentage of persons with various levels of education for the Northwest Territories and Canada is obtained from the annual average produced from the monthly national labour force survey.

Figure 3.3
Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 1999

The percentage of persons with various levels of education for the Northwest Territories is obtained from the 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey.

Figure 3.4
Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1995-2002

Rates calculated by dividing the total number of graduates by the number of 18 year olds. Number of graduates from ECE, while population information from Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 3.5
School Enrollment
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 02/03

Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

Figure 3.6
School Enrollment, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 02/03

Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

Figure 3.7
Student Financial Assistance Recipients
Northwest Territories, 1992-2002

Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

Figure 4.1
Overall Life Expectancy from Birth
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1984-1999

Life expectancy values are calculated by Statistics Canada. To remove variation, the data for the Northwest Territories is presented as a three year moving average. The 1999 figure, therefore, is an average of the 1997, 1998 & 1999 values.

Figure 4.2
Life Expectancy by Sex & Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997

Life expectancy values are calculated by the NWT Bureau of Statistics. To remove variation, the data is presented as a three year moving average. The 1997 figure, therefore, is an average of the 1995, 1996 & 1997 values.

Figure 4.3
Death Rate, by Leading Causes
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-99

Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada. Canadian information is age-standardized to the NWT population.

Figure 4.4
Injury Death Rate per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2000

Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada.

Figure 4.5
Suicides per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2000

Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada.

Figure 4.6
Self-Assessed Health Status, by Age Category
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 – 2000/01

Information on self-assessed health status is obtained from the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey for 2000/01

Figure 4.7
Incidence of Cigarette Smoking
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 – 2000/01

Information on smoking is obtained from the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey for 2000/01

Figure 4.8
Freq. of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 – 2000/01

Refers to the frequency of alcohol consumption for persons who drank in the previous 12 months and is obtained from the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey.

Figure 4.9
Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97 – 2000/01

Refers to the frequency of heavy alcohol consumption for persons who drank in the previous 12 months and is obtained from the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey.

Figure 4.10
Physical Activity Index, by Age Category
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 – 2000/01

Information on physical activities is obtained from the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey.

Figure 5.1
Employment Rate
Northwest Territories 1984-2002

An employment rate is calculated as the percentage of persons 15 years of age & older that are employed. Most recent employment rates based on averages from monthly labour force survey.

Figure 5.2
Employment Rate, by Gender
Northwest Territories 1984-2002

An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed. Most recent employment rates based on averages from monthly labour force survey.

Figure 5.3
Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories 1984-2002

An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed. Data was not available by ethnic group from the 1986 census. The 2002 data is from the regional employment & harvesting survey.

Figure 5.4
Employment Rate, by Community Type
Northwest Territories 1984-2002

An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed. Most recent employment rates based on averages from monthly labour force survey

Figure 5.5
Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 2002

An employment rate is the percentage of persons who are employed. The dark bar indicates the percentage of the NWT population at each level of education. Employment rates based on averages from monthly labour force survey

Figure 5.6
Share of Total Employment, by Industry
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2002

Figures represent the percentage of all employed persons by industry is annual average from the national labour force survey.

Figure 6.1
GDP & FDD (Chained $1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2002

Gross domestic product and final domestic demand are measures of aggregate economic activity produced as part of the provincial economic accounts program at Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.2
Gross Domestic Product Growth, by Industry
Northwest Territories, 2000-2002

GDP by industry information produced by Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.3
Public & Private Capital Investment
Northwest Territories, 1999-2003

Historical public & private capital investment data for Northwest Territories reflect actuals, while 2003 are intentions. Information from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.4
Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production
Northwest Territories, 1998-2002

Value of mineral production is provided for Northwest Territories. Information from Natural Resources Canada.

Figure 6.5
Oil & Gas Wells Drilled
Northwest Territories, 1993-2001

Information oil & gas wells drilled during the period and is obtained from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.6
Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1997 = 100)
January 1992 - December 2002

Information presented show the percent change in selected commodity prices from 1992.

Figure 6.7
Growth in Retail Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2002

Retail trade has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Canadian growth is provided for context. Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.8
Growth in Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2002

Wholesale trade has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Canadian growth is provided for context. Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.9
Growth in Manufacturing Shipments
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999-2002

Manufacturing shipments information has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Canadian growth is provided for context. Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.10
Fur Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 1987-2001

Information on fur production are provided for Northwest Territories.